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Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8 1864. NUMBER 95.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1864.

THE NEWS.

Secretary Stanton's bulletin of yesterday is a highly interesting and important official resume of the general military situation, with official advices of our recent successful repulse of the rebels at Allatoona on October 5. Every move of the enemy was handsomely repulsed with severe loss to the rebels. In the evening they hastily retreated towards Dalton and Dallas, leaving 400 to 1,000 dead and wounded in our hands. Our loss was about 700 killed, wounded and missing. Gen. Corse is reported wounded.

The war in Virginia retains all its latest encouraging phases. If you doubt whether we are getting along, hear the rebels groan as they do in our dispatches this morning. They confess that we have struck very near home to them on the north bank of the James, that their repulses in the desperate attempts to recapture Fort Harrison on Saturday last cost them *five thousand* men. On the south side railroad our forces, if not entirely successful, still retain an important advanced position.

Gen. Grant has gone to Washington. The rumor (rather a stray and slender one, it must be confessed,) says Gen. Sherman is also there. It is capital ground for conjecture, and may possibly be true that a grand council of war is now going on between the great commanders of East and West. We shall see.

Gold yesterday went up several cents and the New York markets sympathized. Our midnight New York market review will be found to possess unusual interest.

Dodd, the Indianapolis traitor, has concluded judgment by breaking his parole and running away. But he was what the Frenchmen called "a bad scared snake." Pity his performance on a single rope was not of the kind to end instead of prolong his worthless career.

Somehow or other, this present enrolment and draft of men in this city and State reminds us of carrying water in a sieve, which is reducing the muster to a riddle anybody can guess. In the one hundred and sixteenth ward (let us not be too definite) the list of conscripts is kindly announced, and every facility, but railroad passes, given to those drafted to get away, whereas, some months ago, only in the mere foreshadowing of a draft, solid citizens, and everybody, had to give bonds to get out of town. This ought to be. Some of our Wards will find the draft coming back again. Nor is it any better, we fear, when the substitutes and recruits reach Camp Butler, which has a very dirty and leaky reputation, and lets its substitutes drip out all over the State. Why is it not the Federal and State authorities see that some caulking is presently done and stop these leaks.

There is a paper blockade the rebels say, but it is gilt edged paper for our blue jackets, who share the prize money. In the four months from August of last year, the North Atlantic squadron, off Wilmington, has captured fifty splendid prizes.

The war in Missouri is reviving the early history of the rebellion, and Price has set out with his tatterdemalions to bring on Missouri's darkest days. He aims at the capture of Jefferson City, the State capital, that he may reorganize, under that poor thing of the Confederacy, Gov. Reynolds, a rebel State Government. It will fail. That alone is not enough. The rebels are preparing for a signal and speedy disappointment and discomfiture. Meanwhile, their invasion is a sore visitation to the region it has fallen upon. Missouri will not need after this another lesson on the beauties of the rebellion.

The exchange of prisoners will soon be resumed, according to present appearances. The rebel leaders wearying of their own cause. They even begin to respect the rights of our black troops. For a week or two past the exchange of sick and wounded has been going on, and very soon the exchange will be general.

The missing New York steamship Roanoke has, it is feared, fallen into rebel hands.

The loss of a rebel blockade runner by being run ashore, is reported elsewhere, and among her passengers drowned is the notorious she-rebel of Capitol prison notoriety, Mrs. Greenhow.

Jeff. Davis' Macon speech is a Jeremiah in its solemnity appals the rebels, and the rebel gloom will scare Jeff. himself even as the schoolboy at his shadow on the wall. The last agonies of the rebellion are upon it, and its foul life be lengthened by Northern conservatives.

"Still harping." The Georgia peace rumors still glut the pens of correspondents, and are particularly sharpened by war reports. The most intelligible shape yet reached by the Atlanta story is given elsewhere, and it follows that is all there is to the matter. But it is not impossible, such is the similarity between Copperhead hopes and rebel plans, that some form of peace propositions may be made for political purposes, to embarrass the authorities at Washington with a purpose to throw the onus of declining peace on the party of Loyalty and Liberty. We do not regard this as impossible, and President Lincoln's people may as well be prepared for some such rebel masquerade to affect the November election.

Our Springfield dispatch contains information of interest to the Thirteenth Ward of this city.

President Lincoln has forwarded to the Governors of the States which sent One Hundred Day troops into the service, his official acknowledgement and public thanks for their service.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest from Before Richmond.

The Rebels Cannot Dislodge our Forces.

They Confess to 4,000 Loss on Saturday at Fort Harrison.

GEN. GRANT HAS GONE TO WASHINGTON.

A Doubtful Rumor that Gen. Sherman is There.

THE SITUATION BELOW PETERSBURG UNCHANGED.

From Missouri—Price Moving in Force on Jefferson City.

Destruction of Important Railroad Bridges, Tracks and Rolling Stock.

From Indianapolis—Escape of Dodd—A Heavy Reward Offered.

President Lincoln's Order Thanking the One Hundred Day Troops.

OUR NASHVILLE DISPATCHES—WHEREABOUTS OF FORREST.

The Rebels Repulsed at Altoona with 600 Loss.

Secretary Stanton Reviews the Military Situation.

FROM THE SOUTH—HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM REBEL SOURCES.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 7, 1864.

To Major General Dix:

In a recent dispatch it was mentioned that Gen. Sherman was taking measures to protect his communications from rebels operating against them. Dispatches received last night show the fulfilment of this expectation. Gen. Thomas was sent to Louisville to organize the troops in his district and drive Forrest from our lines, while the attention of Gen. Sherman was directed to the movements of the main rebel army in the vicinity of Atlanta. On the 4th, the rebels had captured Big Shanty, but were followed closely by Sherman. On the 5th a severe engagement was fought by our forces under Gen. French, in which the rebels were driven from the field with heavy loss, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands. Details are given in the following from General Thomas:

NASHVILLE, Thursday, Oct. 6—11:30 P. M.

To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

The following telegram is just received from Chattanooga:

Gen. Smith, who left here yesterday, 5th, telegraphs that the enemy retired last evening from Altoona, moving in the direction of Dallas, leaving his dead and from 400 to 600 wounded in our hands. Our loss was about 100 killed and 200 wounded. The Resaca bridge will be repaired by to-morrow, and the trains will be able to run as far as Altoona, going via Cleveland and Dalton.

Nothing further has been heard from Sherman since my dispatch of yesterday, but the retreat of the enemy towards Dallas indicates that he was close on their rear near Altoona.

I have not heard from Gen. Rousseau or Washburne to-day, but presume they are pushing Forrest as rapidly as the condition of the roads will admit. We have had heavy and continuous rains for the last five days, rendering the roads and streams almost impassable.

I have just received the following from Gen. Granger, dated Huntsville, Thursday evening, Oct. 6, 10 o'clock:

The courier reported drowned while crossing Elk river, is in. He lost the dispatches while crossing the river. He reports that two rebels were captured yesterday, who say they left Forrest at Lawrenceburg the night before, crossing south. Gen. Morgan's advance was skirmishing with the enemy this morning on Shoal creek, he being unable to cross on account of the high water. He hopes to be able to cross by to-morrow morning, when he will push them still further.

The Alabama railroad will be repaired from here to Pulaski in one week. GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major General.

Another and an unofficial dispatch reports as follows:

The telegraph was repaired to Altoona to-day. The action yesterday was severe.

The rebel General attacked with his division, 7,000 strong, and suffered heavily, leaving his killed and wounded in our hands to the number of 1,000, while we lost only 300. The fight lasted six hours altogether.

From Florence we hear that Morgan has Forrest cornered, has captured his transportation, and that the gunboats prevent all retreat across the Tennessee river.

Satisfactory reports of the operations in progress before Richmond and Petersburg have been received, but their details are not at present proper for publication.

A dispatch from General Stevenson reports that an officer of General Sheridan's staff had just arrived. General Sheridan was still at Harrisonburg. His supply trains were going on all right, but were occasionally interrupted by guerillas—the only rebel force on the road.

This officer brought in the remains of St. John A. Meigs, of the Engineer Corps, the only son of Brevet Major General Meigs, Quartermaster General. He was killed by bushwhackers last Monday while making a military survey.

General Rosecrans reports that General Ewing made good his retreat to Rolla, losing only a few stragglers, and those killed and wounded by the way, very few in number. From the number of the wounded rebels, the enemy's loss won't fall much short of 1,000 *hors du combat.*

E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

An Order Acknowledging the Services of the One Hundred Day Troops of the Northwest.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, Friday, Oct. 7.

The Governor has received the following from Washington:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.

To the Governor of Illinois.

The following order has been made by the President, and the Adjutant General is preparing certificates for the officers and soldiers of your State, which will be forwarded to you for distribution.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 1st 1864.

The special Executive orders returning thanks to volunteers for one hundred days from the States of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa and Wisconsin. The term of one hundred days for which volunteers from the States of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin volunteered under the call of their respective Governors in the months of May and June, to aid the recent campaign of Gen. Sherman, having expired, the President directs an official acknowledgment to be made of their patriotic service. It was their good fortune to render effective service in the brilliant operations in the Southwest, and to contribute to the victories of the national arms over the rebel forces in Georgia under command of Johnston and Hood. On all occasions and in every service to which they were assigned, their duty as patriotic volunteers was performed with alacrity and courage, for which they are entitled to, and are hereby tendered, the national thanks, through the Governors of their respective States.

The Secretary of War is directed to transmit a copy of this order to the Governors of Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, and to cause a certificate of their honorable services to be delivered to the officers and soldiers of the States above named who recently served in the military force of the United States as volunteers for one hundred days. (Signed) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Lieutenant-Commander Chas. K. Oliver, who has been sixteen years in the United States service, arrived at his home, in this city, to-day. He has had command of a division of the Mississippi fleet since the battle of Arkansas Post. He is a Springfield boy, and a firm supporter of the Government. His gunboat, the Louisville, was one of the seven iron-clads which ran the blockade of the river at Vicksburg.

Gen. Jno. Cook, now stationed west of the Mississippi River, has been appointed to temporarily relieve Gen. Paine at this post.

The New York report of the great Union meeting here on Wednesday last neglected to mention that the stores of Matheny & Co., and E. B. Hawley & Co., on the south side of the square, were beautifully decorated with flags and draped in the national colors, red, white and blue. The offices of the Secretary of State and the State Auditor were brilliantly illuminated during the evening.

A vote on the train which arrived here from the north, Wednesday night last, on the Chicago and Alton Railroad, resulted as follows: Lincoln, 131; McClellan, 4.

Maj. Hayes, yesterday, brought with him $335,000 to pay the troops at this place.

Gen. Rosecrans, to-day, telegraphed Col. Oakes that there were enough one hundred day men, who had volunteered for one year, on their way from St. Louis to this city, to protect the Thirteenth Ward from the draft. Gen. Fuller has had the money to pay their bounty placed in his hands by the Ward Committee.

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Latest from Forrest's Movements—The Situation Below Nashville—Forrest Repulsed with 500 loss at Altoona.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, Friday, Oct. 7.

On Wednesday evening Gen. Rousseau was some distance southwest of Pulaski, in pursuit of Forrest, but had not been able to overtake him. Nothing has since been heard from him.

Forrest seems to have changed his programme very suddenly, his main object now being to get away as speedily as possible.

A force of Union cavalry expected to meet him on the opposite bank of the river and dispute his crossing, and if he escapes at all it will be with a much less force than he brought to this side of the river.

LATER.

Information has been received to the effect that the rebels in strong force struck the Chattanooga and Atlanta Railroad near Ackworth Station, destroying several miles of track and burning Big Shanty. They were driven off with heavy loss and the track repaired in almost as short a time as it took the rebels to destroy it.

On the 5th a rebel infantry force attacked Altoona and a severe fight ensued, in which the rebels were repulsed with a loss on both sides said to be severe. Among our wounded are Brig. Gen. Corse and Col. Tourtelotte. The battle was renewed on the 6th inst. After a severe fight the rebels were repulsed and retreated precipitately leaving all their dead and wounded, amounting to near 500, in our hands. A rebel officer captured, who was on Gen. French's staff, says their loss on the 5th was very severe.

The rebels are said to be commanded by Gen. Wheeler.

Gen. Morgan, commanding the division in pursuit of Forrest, was at Shoal Creek yesterday, and slight skirmishing was going on, supposed to be with that part of Forrest's force under Buford. Prisoners captured last night on Coomb's Ferry road, report Forrest south of Lawrenceburg, going towards Florence. He will meet with stubborn resistance should he attempt to cross the river.

Nothing has been heard of Generals Rousseau and Croxton.

The rebels Duvall and McNery, with a band of guerillas, are in the neighborhood of the Northwestern Railroad, but is too closely watched to be able to damage the Railroad materially.

The Indiana soldiers in hospitals being furloughed to go home and vote.

Various rumors prevail of a rebel force from Hood's army trying to get in Sherman's rear, but no fears are entertained that they will be able to damage communication materially.

The bridge over the Oostenaula was swept away last night by high water.

Guerillas cut the wires to day near Waverly, on the N. W. Railroad. The telegraph is operating to Chattanooga and Huntsville.

Maj General Schofield is in the city on his way to the front.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

The Rebels in Force Before Jefferson City—The Rebel Scheme—Serious Destruction of Railroad Property—Half a Million of Dollars Damage—The Latest Situation—Appalling Pictures of Suffering by the People of the Invaded District—Details of Gen. Ewing's March.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS Friday, Oct. 7.

The anticipated work of destruction by rebels on the main Pacific Railroad has begun in earnest, and by this time is probably about completed. The large and costly bridge over the Gasconade river near Hermann is reported to have been burned yesterday. This intelligence reached the department headquarters last evening. This bridge was one of the most extensive and valuable on the line of the Pacific railroad. Besides the bridge a train of thirty cars was burned and two locomotives were destroyed with them.

The Osage bridge, also a large and valuable one, within two miles of Jefferson City, was burned on Wednesday. The Cold Creek bridge, also near the capital, is reported to have been burned yesterday. Emboldened by the presence of the invaders, guerilla bands are increasing in North Missouri, committing depredations upon the inhabitants, and claiming to be on their way to join Price.

Intelligence has also been received that Price with a part of his forces was endeavoring to cross the Osage river at Castle Rock, in Osage county, but found his passage opposed by Union troops. The fight was still going on when the dispatches were sent, and its result is to be learned.

Gen. Jno. McNeil is stated to have arrived at Jefferson City from Rolla. Gen. Joe Mower and his command have been heard from, and we are assured will appear upon the stage at the proper time and place, but news of the movements of our troops at this juncture are contraband. All the accounts received from the west concur in reporting rebel forces as moving against the State Capital. The destruction of bridges on the Pacific Railroad is intended to retard the westward movement of our forces and give the enemy as long time as possible for their operations against Jefferson City. It took Price four days to reduce Lexington with its weak fortifications in 1861. It will require still longer time for him to reduce Jefferson City, supplied as it is with better defences. General Brown will defend it with vigor and there is scarcely a doubt that he will hold it. It is probable the enemy will commence an attack on the place to day or to-morrow. Thirty men of company G 3d Missouri State militia, who were with Gen. Ewing in his retreat from Pilot Knob, but became detached from the main body, have arrived in this city safely, having made their way through the woods.

Dispatches received at headquarters at an early hour this morning state that troops are already on the move westward. The destination, route and number are contraband, but the utmost confidence is entertained by all that they will meet the enemy at the right points to annihilate him.

The loss of Gen. Ewing, in his retreat from Pilot Knob to Rolla, particulars of which have been published, will not amount to over 2 0 men out of 1,000. This includes twenty-six known to be killed, fifty six wounded, and six sick in hospital. The balance escaped by straggling and strategy, many of them having already come to places of safety, reducing our loss to less than 100.

Last Tuesday morning, Capt. Russell, of the 6th M. S. cavalry, with thirty men, while out scouting, came suddenly upon eighty rebel cavalry, and a running fight ensued. The rebels were chased six miles, and left twelve of their number dead on the field and one taken prisoner.

Thirty of the rebels threw away their arms during the chase. It was ascertained Coffee was at Fredericktown engaged in recruiting. Douglas at Potosi, with 300 men. A party of rebels were at Tyler's Mills, on Big River, grinding corn for the use of Price's army. It is the purpose of General Ewing's friends, and of a large number of citizens, to give him and the gallant officers who were with him in his late gallant fight at Pilot Knob a complimentary serenade, at his residence on Locust, between Sixth and Seventh streets, at 8 o'clock.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—The rebel force that occupied Hermann had three pieces of artillery. A body of rebels, number unknown, is said to have crossed the Osage river, about 10 miles south of Jefferson City, on Thursday, but would not be their main force is known to have forced the Gasconade, moving towards Jefferson City. Price will make a desperate effort to take Jefferson City, and attempt to establish a Confederate State Government. The seizure of the capital of the State and the promulgation of some bombastic proclamation, if not the actual installment of State officers, would give the rebel army a prominence and prestige which would perhaps bring thousands of recruits to its ranks and inspire a confidence among the disloyal which would work serious harm to the Union cause, and keep the State in a terrible condition for months to come. While they cannot hold the State for any length of time, they can cut off detachments of Union troops, destroy railroads and Government stores, drive Union men from a large district of country, pillage and plunder and gather horses and supplies, and carry off enough to conduct another campaign west of the Mississippi river when they go South. It is also believed they expect to create a diversion in favor of Hood and Lee by bringing troops to Missouri which would otherwise be sent to Sherman and Grant, and secure, if possible, the election of the Democratic State ticket this fall, and thereby place Missouri in the hands of men who originally co-operated with Claib Jackson.

General Brown, commanding Jefferson City, notifies General Rosecrans that his arrangements for the defense of the city are complete, and he is ready for the enemy.

General A. J. Smith is moving westward from Gray's Summit, and repairing the railroad in his rear.

Captain Russell, with thirty men of the 6th Missouri cavalry, while on a scout in Washington county, Tuesday, came upon a body of eighty rebels, charged and drove them six miles, killing ten and wounding several.

About three hundred rebels are at Potosi, and another small body, under the notorious Col. Coffee, at Fredericktown, recruiting.

Lieut. Col. Marple, Capt. Schenck and Lieut. Fletcher, sent from Rolla last Friday by Gen. Ewing to communicate with Gen. Rosecrans, if possible, and for whose safety much apprehension has been felt, arrived here last night, after running the gauntlet of several parties of rebels, and suffering many hardships. Others of the same party, Col. Lindsay and Capt. Peck, are not yet heard from. Major Wilson, of the 3d Missouri cavalry, and six of his men having been given to the notorious guerilla, Tim. Reeves, at Pilot Knob, by Gen. Price, for execution, Gen. Rosecrans ordered a rebel Major and six enlisted men sent in irons to Alton prison, and kept in confinement until the fate of Major Wilson is known. The rebels will receive the same treatment awarded to Wilson and his men.

Gen. Rosecrans has dismissed Lieut. Post, 40th Missouri, from service, for allowing Bob Lane to escape while on his way to Alton a few days ago. Gen. Pike dismissed Lieut. Bosman, 5th Enrolled Militia, for deserting his post in front of the enemy.

The shipment of supplies during the present raid is prohibited to all points outside of this county, without special permission.

Osage bridge, burned on the Pacific Railroad, was 1,122 feet long, and cost $70,000. One span of this structure still stands. The Gasconade bridge was 992 feet long, and cost $52,000. Both these bridges have been entirely reconstructed during the past year. In addition to these two, other smaller bridges have been burned, valued at $40,000. Six water tanks, with stationary engines, valued at $12,000, on this road, were also doubtless destroyed. The total value of property actually destroyed, together with loss of business during the time it will require to repair damages, is considerably over half a million.

A gentleman just returned from an unsuccessful attempt to reach his family on the Southwest Branch Railroad, says a portion of the country he passed through presents a frightful picture of desolated villages, burned, depopulated farm-houses, barns and fences consumed, and people...

tion scattered in every direction. Even the disloyal did not escape the ravages of the enemy.

A dispatch from General Pike, dated Franklin, half past eight this morning, says he would advance at two o'clock, with the whole enrolled militia under his command.

Gen. Ewing has resumed command of the district of St. Louis.

Private dispatches from Jefferson City, two o'clock, say the enemy is in sight. The ball opened with full confidence in our ability to hold the place and whip the rebels.

Major General Pleasanton has gone to Jefferson City, and will resume command there.

FROM MEMPHIS.

A Roundabout Ridiculous Rebel Rumor.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, Oct. 5, via CAIRO, Oct. 7, 1864.

A well known secesh lady of this city yesterday exhibited to several prominent officers of this district, a paper purporting to be a copy of a dispatch received at Holly Springs, Miss., on Sunday. The substance of the dispatch is that on Saturday, Oct. 1st, Lee met with overwhelming defeat from Grant's army, loosing over 10,000 men, killed wounded and missing, the balance of his army retreating to the intrenchments before Richmond.

A like rumor has been current on our streets for the past three days, but no importance was attached to it by military authorities until the receipt of the above.

POSTSCRIPT.

4:30 O'CLOCK, A. M.

FROM NEW YORK.

Our Midnight Dispatch—From Before Richmond—Southern News—Foreign Items—The New York General Markets Yesterday.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Press.]

NEW YORK, Friday, Oct. 7—Midnight.

FROM BEFORE RICHMOND.

The *Herald's* correspondent from before Richmond says that throughout the past 24 hours the advance on Richmond from the north side of the James, while it has met no obstacle, has been facilitated by the demonstrated impossibility of the enemy's attempt to repossess himself of Fort Harrison, or the work captured by Gen. Butler on the 29th, when the enemy were so severely punished and repulsed. Several shots were exchanged yesterday. The enemy finally gave up attempting to drive us out.

The *Herald's* 10th corps correspondent says: No further moves have taken place along the front. The fire of sharpshooters has almost ceased. The rebel dead still lie along the ground in front of the works they attempted to take from us. An attempt to bury some of their dead was abandoned in consequence of a fire opened on them by the rebels. The enemy were busily engaged last night crossing the river. They made considerable noise, but the object they had in view was not discovered.

Deserters come in who state that almost a panic still reigns in Richmond.

The rebel loss in the assaults on our works are stated by themselves to be 4,000.

The *Herald's* 10th Corps special, Oct. 4th, says we are receiving deserters from the rebel ranks daily, most of them from the local defences. The troops at Richmond, many of them being poor laboring men, are glad of an opportunity of escaping. Among the citizens within our present lines is Mr. Libby, owner of Libby prison. Gen. Butler ordered him sent to the rear.

FROM THE SHENANDOAH.

The *Times'* correspondent says of Early's retreat, that at Woodstock the rebel officers barricaded the streets to compel their troops to face our men. He threatened to destroy the town if not permitted to pass through. Probably one-half of Early's artillery was captured. His small arms are scattered everywhere on the road south of Winchester. Major Durdand's command had gathered, up to the 27th ult., 11,000 muskets between the latter place and the Spequen river, where the last battle was fought. More since have been brought in. Rebel prisoners say a whole company has been detailed to shoot Gen. Custar in action.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 4th states that General Beauregard has been assigned to the department of Tennessee and Georgia and the department of Alabama and Mississippi, which comprises the commands of Hood and Dick Taylor, both of whom retain their present position.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 27th ult. says President Davis and Beauregard had a long consultation at Burkeville, Va., last week. The result was highly satisfactory.

Davis' speech at Macon, Ga., is published here to-day. It confesses that the disparity in numbers of Hood and Sherman is very great, and in Virginia just as great as in Georgia.

Regarding the exchange of prisoners, he says: "If an exchange could be effected, I don't know but I might be induced to recognize Butler, and in the future every effort will be given as far as possible to effect an exchange."

The Charleston *Mercury* says: We make no comments on this speech, but we cannot refrain from expressing regret that such a speech should have been made by the Chief Magistrate of the Confederate States. We hope speedily to deny its authenticity. We cannot fully make up our minds that he delivered it.

A Milledgeville, Ga., paper contains a severe censure on Davis' indifference to the fate of Georgia, and complains that troops were not sent to the relief of Johnston, and afterward to Hood, when they had been promised, and were relied on to drive back Sherman. The writer says Richmond is not so important as Atlanta. With the fall of this stronghold was lost the entire Central States between Georgia and the Mississippi River. Davis is charged with either malice or stupidity in permitting the Yankees to march 100 miles on soil hitherto undesecrated by the touch of the hated invaders.

The Richmond *Examiner* says it is no longer a secret that our army in Georgia has moved. Some say it has only crossed the West Point railroad, others that it has crossed the Chattahoochie and is about to strike Sherman's rear. We hope more from Forrest than Hood at present.

The telegraph reports that Beauregard is to replace Hood in his command. Hood takes Hardee's troops and Hardee goes to Charleston. This good news lacks confirmation. In the meantime Hood made a speech to his troops promising them an early battle.

President Davis is also on a visit to that army. If Mr. Davis would take along Mr Benjamin, that gallant artist of words, we might then be proud to publish the President's speeches, and there might then be some resemblance between the President's speeches and his message.

A Charleston letter writer says: There are now in this vicinity about 10,000 Andersonville prisoners, who are materially benefitted by the change. Some of them volunteered to perform duties, and in lieu thereof they receive clothes, rations, and are to be exchanged at the earliest moment.

Files of Charleston, S. C., papers, including the 28th Sept., have been received here.

The *Mercury* contains a letter from Richmond admitting the situation to be serious. Fisher's Hill, it says, was the strongest position in the valley. If Early has been driven from that, to insure deliverance we must call out and concentrate every available man.

The *Mercury* says: When Early assumed the aggressive, and crossed the Potomac into Maryland, we ventured to express the opinion that such a move could produce nothing but evil to our cause. The subsequent burning of Chambersburg, and the military flourishes about Washington, only confirmed our fears. The time has passed over, and we have realized the fruit of this expedition. The army it raised is in the Valley of Virginia before Gen. Early, and has defeated him in two battles. Nor is this all. These two battles have aided powerfully the enforcement of the draft now going on in the North, and will thus send tens of thousands more to our enemies in the field. To our apprehension it was clear that Early's expedition into Maryland was like Gen. Longstreet's to Knoxville. It was part of that dividing policy which continually clogged our success and destroyed its fruits before they were realized. Its this which has cost us half of Georgia. Gen. Hood was faithful to it when he sent all his cavalry and ensured the fall of Atlanta.

Richmond papers of the 3d in giving a history of the late operations in Grant's army, make a desperate effort to conceal their own loss and belittle Grant's gains, but finally confess that on the North side of the James river our forces made a very imperfect lodgment which they tried to drive us from but failed, and were subsequently compelled to conform their lines to the new state of things by abandoning others.

In regard to Southside operations they also admit their outer line of works was carried, but claim they captured 1,500 prisoners.

The most significant admission is that Lee's army is altogether too weak to hold the present extended lines, and they appeal for reinforcements.

THE NEW COTTON REGULATIONS.

Special agents have been appointed to purchase cotton on Government account, the object being to encourage the sending to market of the crops in the territory under the rebels. These regulations of the Treasury Department will be enforced, in conjunction with the following named agents: Geo. H. Ellery, N. Y., Memphis; O. W. Carter, New Orleans; G. Adams, Nashville. The last named gentleman will resign his 6th auditorship at the Treasury and accept the above appointment.

PERSONAL.

Maj. Gen. Doyle, Governor General of Nova Scotia, dined with the Secretary of State yesterday. Among other courtesies the military authorities have afforded him facilities for visiting the camps and hospitals in this vicinity.

The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan for the past two days as reported to the Treasury Department, amount to $140,800.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Harrington, has returned to his post, after an absence of two weeks.

The *Times'* Washington special says Gen. J. H. Wilson, Brevet Major General, for gallant and meritorious services under Sheridan, has been sent to take command of the cavalry in Sherman's army.

The *Post's* Washington special says: Gen. Banks was at the War Department this morning, and it is considered certain that he will return to New Orleans.

MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 6.—Gen. Grant arrived this evening from the front *en route* for Washington.

MARINE NEWS.

The returned steamship Champion bence on the 6th, for New Orleans, having burst her steam pipe, will repair and sail again to-morrow.

GEN. PAINE'S REMOVAL.

The Boston *Advertiser's* Washington special says: Considerable influence has been brought to bear upon the President for the reinstatement of Gen. Paine in command at Paducah. He answers: The people expect Gen Grant to finish the war. He thinks it necessary that Gen Paine be removed—I shall not interfere.

TAKEN THE OATH.

Fifty rebel deserters took the oath of allegiance to-day, and were sent North.

COMING TO THEIR SENSES.

There are good reasons for believing that the rebel authorities will soon tacitly and indirectly agree to include colored soldiers in the acceptance of the proposition to exchange man for man. It is understood Gen. Lee has long been willing to do so, but the political leaders objected. His power is much greater now than four months ago, and his views of policy have been in many cases already adopted, in opposition to those of the rebel Cabinet.

STARVED INTO IT.

I learn from a passenger on board the Arago, from Port Royal, that sixty of our prisoners took the rebel oath of allegiance. Their starved condition was assigned as a reason.

FROM NORTH MISSOURI.

The Postmaster of Quincy, Ill., has telegraphed to the Postoffice Department that the Hannibal & St. Joseph Railroad, recently injured by the rebel raid, has been repaired, and the mails from the latter place are received as usual, and the mails for the West forwarded. No mails have been lost going or coming.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Montrose, Scotland, *Review* says it learns from a reliable source that East Africa who has gone to the United States...

Government of the present aspect of affairs, and will offer himself to the Confederates as a medium of communication with the British Government.

GENERAL MARKET MATTERS.

The upward rebound of gold still continues, in the absence of news from Gen. Grant, and the discovery that our late movements partially failed to accomplish their purpose. This has postponed the expectation of the decisive successes before Richmond that have kept the market in suspense. At the same time, the news of the rebel movements in Missouri and in Gen. Sherman's rear, creates the anticipation of unfavorable intelligence from the West, and military affairs at the front. The prices of gold and stocks sympathize much more directly than they did a few weeks ago. The market shows more strength than for some weeks past, the improvements extending to some kinds of merchandize. In the dry goods market, a stronger feeling prevailed yesterday. Private sales of cotton fabrics show an advance.

At the first board this morning there was a general improvement in stocks. Government stocks more active at prices ½@3¾ better; 6s '81 improved ⅛c; 5-20s ¾; certificates ⅛. Railroad bonds firm and not much demand. Fort Wayne 2d mortgage rose 1c. In bank stocks there were no transactions. Mining stocks were active and advanced freely. Cumberland coal rose 6c; Quicksilver 1¾; Mariposa 8¼; Pacific Mail rose 6; Canton Co 1⅛.

The railroad list was excited, and sales of Middle States roads were especially large. Western roads quiet.

Money was more active, the demand being readily met at 7 per cent on call. Discounts—little inquiry; rates 9 to 15—a few select names passing. Gold opened at 195, touching 203 at noon, but steadily declined under the news and Stanton's bulletin, and closed at 200. Exchange is active, with a disposition towards an advance. Gold brought buyers into market, transactions standing quite large. No current rate is quoted for gold. Bankers' sterling is selling at 109 long rate. Francs continue 5-10@15.

Flour 10@30c better. Wheat 5@10c higher. Corn 3@4c better. Oats quiet. Pork heavy and lower. Beef steady. Lard firmer with a good demand.

At the mining board there was a brisk feeling and more business in all classes of stocks. Copper stocks of Canada sold at 13¼; Minnesota, 21. Gold stocks active.

It is reported that the heavy importers lost from one to two millions by the late fall in gold.

Gold closed at the evening Board at 202½.

Additional Telegraph, See Fourth Page.

New Advertisements.

MASONIC—A regular communication of Ashlar Lodge No. 308, F. & A. M. will be held at their Hall, this (SATURDAY) evening. An essay will be delivered by Bro. Samuel S. Greeley. Members of the Fraternity are invited to attend. E. W. JONES, Secretary.

MASONIC—There will be a special communication of VanRensselaer Grand Lodge of Perfection this SATURDAY evening, at half past 7 o'clock. Work on Perfection. Members are requested to attend. G. R. SMITH, T. P. G. M.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.—Who does not want it? ALL preparations for the hair are a failure. By using Professor Wallace's process you can have beautiful, glossy, curly hair in four weeks; costs only a few cents; warranted to give satisfaction. TRY IT. Enclose 50 cents to WALLACE & CO., Galesburg, Illinois. Box 280.

A GERMAN LADY WHO HAS been in America only seven weeks, and who is thoroughly competent to teach Singing, Piano, German and French, Would like a situation in some American family, where she could learn English. Apply at 91 North Clark street.

2ND WARD.—The Soliciting Committee of the Second Ward will please hand in their report immediately to BENJ. F. GUTTON, with Bowen Bros. 19 and 21 Lake street, or to E. S. HAWLEY, Chairman Committee, 241 South Water street.

TO LUMBER DEALERS AND OTHERS. FOR SALE. The cargo of schooner Tecumseh, consisting of 65 m clear strips and boards, 110 m gang sawed stock boards dry. A very desirable cargo. DAVID GOODWILLIE.

A RITCHIE SHINGLE.—Just received 200,000 of that celebrated brand of Shingle, which I am selling at $5 00 per m. (same as others sell the made or Grand Haven shingle.) Also a large lot of 16 feet fencing, dry common board flooring, siding, lath, &c., &c. Doors and sash at factory prices. Please call or send orders to C. G. REED, West Twelfth street, near the bridge.

Cargo of Coal. Cargo of Pennsylvania Coal, just arrived, for sale cheap. Can be seen to-day. Apply to JAMES MULLINS & CO., No. 12 Metropolitan Block.

10 VOLUNTEERS WANTED THIS MORNING. $650 PAID. Apply between 8 and 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 102 South Clark street, up-stairs. PIERCE & CO.

PIANO FOR SALE—Nearly new. Hallet, Davis & Co's Large Size. Full iron frame, 7-octave, Louis 14th style, round corners, with all modern improvements. Address "S & Z," Tribune office.

TO PRINTERS. FOR SALE. One of the best established and most prosperous Union Newspapers in Southern Wisconsin. The owner wishes to quit the business. The office is well stocked with type, presses and fixtures and the advertising and jobbing patronage is large and steadily increasing. This is a rare opportunity for a good practical printer, with a little capital. For further particulars address the subscriber. S. P. ROUNDS.

CALORIC ENGINE.—A splendid new Caloric Engine Roper's patent, two horse power, portable, occupying but little room, runs still, and can be run at an expense of 75 cents per day even at the present high price of coal. No engineer required, no water, no danger from explosion, and the exhausted hot air will warm the room in cold weather, or can be thrown at once into the flue and little heat experienced. Also a Portable Steam Engine of ten horse power, second-hand in good running order—one of the best and most economical Portable Steam engines made. Either of the above well adapted to light business. Application must be made soon to S. P. ROUNDS, 46 State street, who has them for sale.

THE COPPERHEAD'S PRAYER. Fight them with their own weapons. Third Edition nearly exhausted. It will sell as well after the election as before. It is a "HERCULES CLUB" in the hands of Union men. Every LOYAL MAN should buy it, read it, and give it to his Copperhead neighbor. For sale at wholesale only by JOHN R. WALSH, 102 Madison street. Single copies 15 cents; per hundred ten dollars.

NEW DRIED APPLES. 500 BBLS. NEW DRIED APPLES for sale in lots to suit, at lowest current rates, by SAURAN, WRIGHT & CO., 119 So. Water street.

APPLES! APPLES!! Choice Michigan, Ohio and New York Apples, For sale by the car load, on track. Orders solicited by SAURAN, WRIGHT & CO., 119 So. Water street.

WILLIAM A. BUTTERS & CO. AUCTIONEERS. Salesrooms in Portland Block, NOS. 1, 3, 5 AND 197 DEARBORN-ST.

GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS. Cloths, Cassimeres, Beavers, CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING, Underwear, Drawers and Wool Socks, BUCK GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, BOOTS & SHOES, BROGANS, GAITERS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c. AT AUCTION, On TUESDAY, Oct. 11, WEDNESDAY, Oct. 12, THURSDAY, Oct. 13, and FRIDAY, Oct. 14, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, Nos. 101, 103 and 105 Dearborn street. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

REGULAR SATURDAY'S SALE. New and Second Hand Furniture, STOVES, CARPETS, DOUBLE AND SINGLE HARNESS, OPEN BUGGY, SILVER PLATED WARE, 30 Chests Black and Green Teas, Liquors, &c. One Sorrel Pony, six years old. Will work in double or single harness, and is a good saddle animal. Will be sold at 10 o'clock. AT AUCTION On SATURDAY, OCT. 8, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, Nos. 101, 103 and 105 Dearborn st. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

TO SPECULATORS—$500 cash and 320 acres first class farming lands will exchange for Staple Dry Goods, or would take part in Boots and Shoes and Wool on Co. Apply at once to OLCOTT, LASS & CO., 238 South Water street, Chicago.

KNIFE SHARPENERS FOR FAMILY USE. Every household should have one. For sale at 86 WASHINGTON STREET.

STEAM ENGINE, 10 TO 15 horse power, 15 foot boiler, engine 8 inch stroke, fly wheel, smoke stacks, all complete, in good condition, nearly new. For sale by SACKETT & CO., 201 South Water st.

LARD OIL AND CANDLES. The subscribers are constantly manufacturing Lard Oil and a superior article of Star Candles, which are offered for sale on favorable terms. FAIRBANKS, PECK & CO., 3d Floor of Board of Trade Building, South Water st.

IMITATIONS OF THE CHAMPION SOAP. Having none of its valuable qualities should be avoided. The genuine will do all it is recommended to do. All orders should be addressed to C. COLTON, Agent, 181 Lake street.

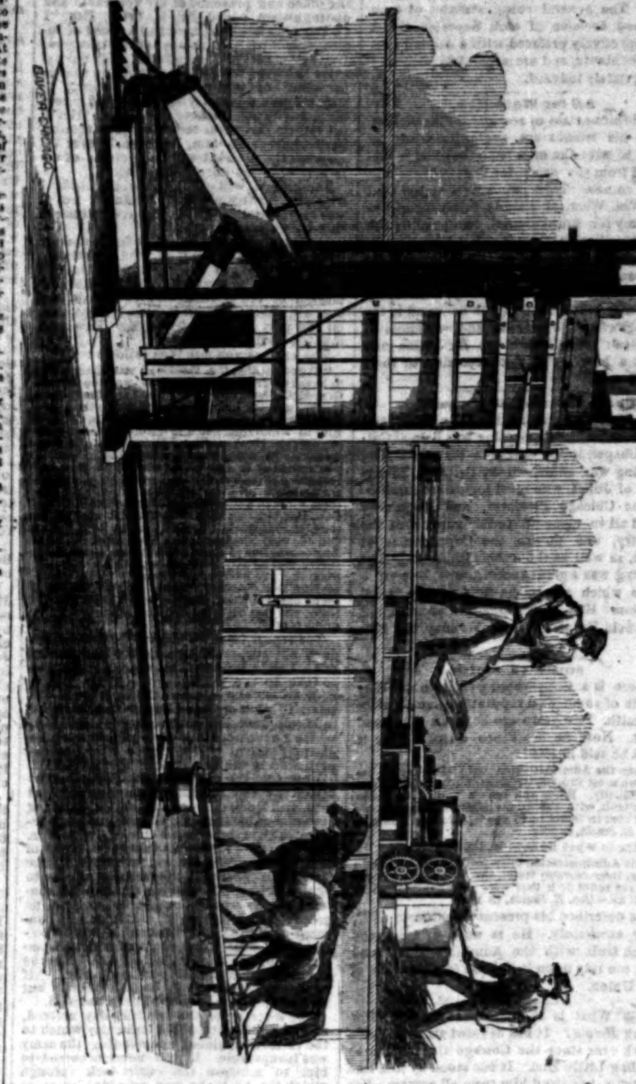
Barrels! Barrels! We have a lot of superior Molasses Barrels for sale at reasonable prices. HURLBUT, SHOE & CO., Corner Franklin and Randolph streets, Chicago.

WOOD—WOOD—WOOD. Good Tamarack, Beech and Maple Wood for sale by PARSON & CO., 8 York, between Polk and Harrison, Wood Yard.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, 17, 19 and 21 GRISWOLD STREET, opposite the Michigan Southern and Rock Island Passenger Depot. The best quality of light and heavy Castings, and all kinds of Iron and Wood Machinery made to order. Manufacturers of all kinds of machinery. COOLEY & BROTHERS.

I. O. O. F.—The R. W. Grand Lodge of the State of Illinois will convene in annual session, in the city of Chicago, at the "Invincible Club Hall," N. W. corner of Clark and Monroe streets, on Tuesday, 11th of October, 1864, at 9 o'clock A. M. Railroad, hotel and other information concerning the session will apply to ... Grand Secretary.

COLTON, WASTE & BROTHER,



Manufacturers and Proprietors OF

'WASTE's ROLLER HAY PRESS,"

GALESBURG, ILLINOIS,

OFFICE, 35 MAIN STREET.

WE HAVE THE EXCLUSIVE RIGHT Of Manufacturing this HAY PRESS IN THE UNITED STATES. We can easily press 70 Bales of Hay, Of 500 lbs. Each, IN TEN HOURS, 20 in. Wide, 21 in. High, and 48 in. Long. WE HAVE PRESSED 100 Bales in Ten Hours And have Pressed a Bale In 4 1-2 Minutes.

WE CAN PUT MORE WEIGHT OF HAY IN A BOX CAR THAN IS ALLOWED BY ANY Railroad Company. ORDERS FOR MACHINES AND Territorial Rights to Use, And all Inquiry by Letter, will be answered promptly on application to us. COLTON, WASTE & BRO.

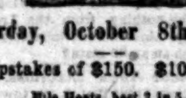
NEW 5.20 LOAN. We will include in our bid for a portion of this Loan, bids from our friends. We will receive bids at our Office until the Afternoon of the 11th Inst. The Government requires a deposit of 2 per cent. when the bids are made. We are allowing liberal commissions for Subscriptions to the 7-30 Loan. PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, No. 1 Clark Street.

THE BROADWAY FIRE. Letter from Bangs, Merwin & Co. NEW YORK, Sept. 19, 1864. MESSRS. HERRING & CO.: Gentlemen: It is with pleasure we inform you that the Herring's Patent Champion Safe, which we purchased from you, passed through the ordeal of fire in the conflagration which entirely destroyed our premises, and has fully sustained its acknowledged reputation. On opening the safe after the fire our books and papers were all found well preserved, the money as bright as when put in. No injury was sustained except the binding of the books, which was affected by the steam the safe generated. We cheerfully add our testimony, gentlemen, to the well-known efficiency of your Fire-proof Safes. Yours, truly, BANGS, MERWIN & CO.

The Late Great Fire in New Haven. NEW HAVEN, Conn. Aug. 30, 1864. MESSRS. HERRING & CO., New York: Gents: On the 8th inst., there was a very destructive fire in this city, burning the carriage manufactory, corner of Chapel and Hamilton streets, and also our machine shop. We fortunately were provided with one of your Champion Safes, and although the fire was so great that iron melted and run down on the safe, and the iron castors melted off, the contents, consisting of valuable books, papers, $1,500 in Treasury notes, besides other bills, amounting in all to $2,500, were preserved without injury. As soon as our new building is completed we shall want another safe of a larger size. M. & F. SAULT, Engine and Tool Builders, Corner Canal and Wallace sts., New Haven, Conn.

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, The most reliable security from fire now known. Herring's Improved Patent Burglar-Proof Safes, With Herring & Floyd's Patent Crystallized Iron. Manufactured and sold only by HERRING & CO., 40 State-st., Chicago.

GREAT TROTTING AT THE DRIVING PARK.



Saturday, October 8th, 1864. Sweepstakes of $150. $100 Added. Mile Heats, best 3 in 5. Wm. Patrick's br. m. "Belle," to wagon. Geo. Munson's br. h. "General Grant," to harness. Chas. M. Clark's bl. h. "Black Douglas," to harness. Horses Start at Three o'clock Precisely. Pools will be sold at the Tremont House, Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, and on the grounds during the race. If the weather should be unfavorable, the race will take place on the first good day thereafter.

HERRING'S Patent Champion Safes, WITH INSIDE Crystalized Iron BURGLAR-PROOF CHESTS, Affording to Merchants the same security as Banks. FOR SALE AT 40 STATE ST. HERRING & CO.

MESS BEEF, FRESH PACKED. Now ready and for sale at 119 South Water street. By S. M. GRAVES & CO.

PORK AND BEEF. We have in store a few hundred bbls. MESS, M. O. AND RUMP PORK AND MESS BEEF, For sale, which we offer in lots as wanted, by the trade. UNDERWOOD & CO., 197 South Water street.

ANY GENTLEMAN WHO IS an admirer of eye critical well-fitted Clothes, OF SIMON PURE FABRICS, Made in the most thorough manner, at the LOWEST PRICES for which such an article can be furnished, is invited to call at ELY'S, Woolen Draper and Tailor, 3 Tremont Block.

VELVET, BRUSSELS, 3 PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, RUGS, TABLE LINEN, &c. AT AUCTION. On FRIDAY, Oct. 7th, at 9½ o'clock, at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Portland Block, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets. We shall sell without reserve for cash a fine lot of Carpeting, consisting of Velvet, Brussels, 3 Ply, Ingrain and Hemp Carpets, elegant Rugs, Canton and Cocoa Matting, Table Linen, &c., &c. The above are all new and desirable goods, and will be sold in quantities to suit purchasers. Will be on exhibition on Thursday. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

STEAM TO EUROPE.—Persons about to visit Europe would do well to call on the General Agent of the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Co. in Chicago before starting for the East, as he is now selling tickets to Liverpool and Queenstown at reduced rates of passage. Steamers sail from New York: CITY OF BALTIMORE ... Saturday, August ... ETNA ... EDINBURGH ... Apply to F. A. EMORY, General Agent, corner of Clark and Lake streets.

EYE & EAR. DR. UNDERWOOD, Graduate of Bellevue Hospital College and New York Eye and Ear Infirmary ...

THE GREATEST RETAIL CLOTHING HOUSE OF THE WEST! HAVING THE LARGEST STORE, The Largest Stock, AND BETTER FACILITIES FOR THE PURCHASE AND MANUFACTURE OF CLOTHING Than any other house in CHICAGO, or WEST of NEW YORK. Our ample facilities render us able, at all times, to take advantage of the market, and having purchased OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING! AT A PRICE FULL 25 Per Cent. Less than it Can be Replaced at This Day, We have confidence in asserting boldly that we can Save You the above Per Centage on CLOTHING Of Every Description. And on our Best and Medium qualities of OVERCOATS, BUSINESS COATS, DRESS COATS, PANTS AND VESTS, Which are equal, both in STYLE and WORKMANSHIP, to BEST CUSTOM MADE. We thing we can prove to you, by an examination of our stock, that we can save you even more than named above. Our stock of Boys' and Youths' Clothing Is immense, both in quantity and variety, and we think we can even offer inducements to city Dealers to purchase from our Very Large Stock. OUR ASSORTMENT OF SHIRTS, DRAWERS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, &c., &c., Is Not Equalled in this Market. To all of the above goods we respectfully invite your attention, and solicit an examination of our Goods and Prices. DE GRAFF & POOLE, Corner State and Randolph sts., (64 & 66 Randolph, and 66, 68, 70 & 72 State.)

FALL TRADE. WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. Large and Attractive Stock. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., 40 and 42 Lake Street, Have now in Store a very extensive and well assorted stock, embracing the newest and most desirable styles and Fabrics in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, to which they invite the attention of their friends and the trade generally, all of which will be offered at the lowest prices East or West. Package buyers will here find a full assortment of desirable Staple Goods at prices to suit. DAVIS, SAWYER & CO., 40 and 42 Lake St.

C. MORGAN, HAVING RESUMED business, would respectfully call the attention of those wanting CABINET FURNITURE And CHAIRS to his small but good stock at No 209 Lake St. The COUNTRY TRADE supplied with most kinds of FRAME WORK, such as SOFAS, TETE-A-TETES, CHAIRS and TABLES, at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

DOMESTIC DYES. 40 Shades—Fast Colors. These Dyes offer the simplest and most perfect means of dyeing household apparel ever presented to the public. They embrace forty different shades, and include All the New and Fashionable Colors, And are PERFECTLY FAST. Attention is invited to samples of colors at the Druggists. Sold Everywhere. Manufactured by GEO. H. REED & CO., Boston. LORD & SMITH, BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, General Agents ... Chicago.

WOOL SACKING. WOOL SACKS AND FOUR BUSHEL BURLAPS. GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., Ship Chandlers and Sail Makers, 205 South Water street, corner Wells.

PACKING HOUSE FOR SALE. ...

New Advertisements.

PANIC PRICES FOR THE WEEK. ROSS & GOSSAGE, SUCCESSORS TO W. M. ROSS & CO., AT THEIR OLD STAND, 167 & 169 Lake Street, We now offer one of the largest and richest stocks of GENERAL DRY GOODS West of New York, at prices at which they cannot be replaced, on the basis of "GOLD AT 150." Prints "Marked Down" 30 cents a yard. Bleached Goods "Marked Down" 10 to 20 cents a yard. French Merinos "Marked Down" From Four Shillings to $1.50 a yard. Linens "Marked Down" From 12½ cts. to 50 cts a yard. DeLaines "Marked Down" 12½ cents a yard. Dress Goods "Marked Down" 25 to 50 per cent. All other goods of this season's purchase in the same proportion at 167 & 169 Lake Street. ROSS & GOSSAGE.

PAPER HANGINGS. McGRATH & COLLINGBOURNE, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in FRENCH & AMERICAN PAPER HANGINGS, DECORATIONS & WINDOW SHADES, 78 Randolph Street, Chicago. Store & Office Shades made to Order. J. J. McGRATH would return his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received and would solicit a continuance of favors for the new firm.

PIANOS. 150 Pianos for Sale. W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake street. MELODEONS, ORGANS AND PIANOS—The best assortment in the city, at 142 Lake street. HALLET DAVIS & CO'S PIANOS can be bought only at KIMBALL'S, 142 Lake street. S. D. & H. W. SMITH'S AMERICAN ORGANS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, 142 LAKE STREET. PIANOS TO RENT—Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange for new. Orders for Tuning and Repairing promptly attended to. W. W. KIMBALL, 142 Lake street.

BANKERS. Look well to your Securities. EXAMINE YOUR SAFES. EXAMINE YOUR VAULTS. EXAMINE YOUR LOCKS. THE GREAT AMERICAN SAFE, WITH COVERT'S DIAL LOCK. WITH YALE'S DIAL LOCK. No Banker is Safe Without Them. Remember the Sterling Robbery, $60,000. Remember the Monroe Robbery, $30,000. YOUR BANK MAY BE ROBBED NEXT. The Great American Safes are for sale only by F. W. PRATT, 13 Lasalle St.

KENDALL'S AMBOLINE Prevents hair from falling out. KENDALL'S AMBOLINE Causes it to grow on bald heads. KENDALL'S AMBOLINE Prevents hair turning gray. KENDALL'S AMBOLINE Permanently removes Dandruff. KENDALL'S AMBOLINE Gives hair lustre and beauty. KENDALL'S AMBOLINE Renders harsh hair soft and glossy. KENDALL'S AMBOLINE Is purely Vegetable. KENDALL'S AMBOLINE Cures all diseases of the scalp. KENDALL'S AMBOLINE is put up in boxes containing two bottles—one to be used at night, as a restorative, the other for morning use, as a dressing. It never fails to prevent the hair from falling out, or turning prematurely gray. It is extracted from flowers and roots, and has been used in thousands of cases where the hair was coming out by handfuls, and has never failed to arrest its decay, and promote a healthy and vigorous growth. Price ... $1 per Box. PREPARED ONLY BY WARING & CO., No. 31 Dey street, New York. BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, 15 Lake street, Wholesale Agents for the State of Illinois.

MANN & CO.'S BALTIMORE OYSTER DEPOT. We having made arrangements as Agents for the exclusive sale in Chicago and the Northwest of this well known brand of oysters, beg to solicit the orders of dealers in the surrounding country. We shall be prepared to fill all orders at the shortest notice. ... All inquiries as to prices, &c., will meet prompt attention by addressing GEO. MILLER & CO., 130 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill. Postoffice Box 62.

MACHINERY FOR GRAIN WAREHOUSE FOR SALE. Six horse Portable Engine, Elevator Wheel and Buckets, Hopper, Scales, and the most approved Grain Cleaning Machinery, together with the shafting, pulleys, &c. ... GEO. DUNHAM & CO.

I HAVE FROM 500 TO 600 acres of good farming land located in Central Illinois, which I will exchange for property in or near Chicago ...

A YOUNG MAN, FOR SEVERAL years book-keeper and correspondent ... P. O. Box ...

HAY PRESSES.—Dederick's celebrated PARALLEL LEVER HAY PRESSES ...

HAY AND CORN STALK CUTTERS ...

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1864.

JUDGE CATON'S SPEECH.

A correspondent sends us a report of a political speech recently delivered in Ottawa by Judge Caton. In the course of his remarks the Judge charged that President Lincoln had no authority to publish the people of the insurgent States for abolishing, by ordinance, the institution of Slavery, which power, he declared the President possessed, and he denounced the President for seeking to exercise the power of abolishing Slavery in the rebel States.

The objection of Judge Caton is based on an unworthy quibble which we are astonished that an ex-Judge would resort to. President Lincoln never claimed that he possessed the power to abolish the so-called institution of Slavery. He does not hold that his Proclamation abrogates the slave codes of the rebel States. The laws of the States authorizing, establishing, protecting, or regulating the practice or system of Slavery Mr. Lincoln's proclamation has not repealed, nor does he claim that the war power confers authority on him to repeal State laws. The Emancipation Proclamation acts on individuals; it declares that all *persons* held as slaves, in certain States, are henceforth free men; he ordered his armies and navy and take from the rebels what they regard as property. It is the property quality of these persons of which he dispossesses the rebels. He has precisely the same constitutional right and power to seize and confiscate the rebel property in slaves that he has to seize and confiscate the rebel property in horses, mules, cattle and breadstuffs. He has his seizure of every horse and mule belonging to the insurgents in any State does not abrogate or abolish the laws of that State which authorize, protect or regulate the right of property in horses or mules. The State law remains intact, notwithstanding the tangible property may be captured or destroyed.

There is nothing in the President's Proclamation of Freedom that can prevent persons from being held as slaves in Georgia, after the rebellion is subdued. All slaves in Georgia on the first of January, 1863, as *individuals*, are made free. That is, the President, as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, has confiscated the rebel property in those persons, leaving untouched their manhood—their inalienable rights of life, liberty, and the possession of happiness. The rebels in Georgia have constitutionally lost their property in those blacks, but they retain the same legal right to hold other slaves in Georgia by virtue of her slave code, which they possessed before the Proclamation was issued.

Judge Caton is lawyer enough to fully understand and appreciate the broad line of demarcation between the institution or practice of slavery supported by State law, and the right of property a rebel may have in the services of a particular person. He knows full well that while the President, as Commander-in-Chief, as a war measure—as an act of military necessity, may constitutionally confiscate the right of property in every horse in Georgia, and direct his armies to seize them, yet he does not thereby prevent men from owning horses in a State. To emancipate, in that State; he does not abolish the laws of Georgia authorizing and regulating the ownership of such property. The same principle applies with equal force to *property* in slaves, and Judge Caton knows it.

There are two methods whereby the system of slavery, with all its black codes, may be lawfully abolished.

First, by amending the Constitution of the United States, as was proposed in Congress last winter, and inserting a clause forbidding the practice of property in man by any citizen. If this were done the whole institution would die out, root and branch.

The second method is by State action, such as that taken in Maryland, West Virginia, Missouri and Louisiana. Organic Conventions of the people of the slave States may decree the abolition of the system and strike the fetters from every bondman, and at the same time render it unlawful for any man thereafter to own slaves within the State. The Republicans are in favor of both of those modes of extirpating the huge black curse.

We think neither of it when a demagogue of the common herd attempts to practice deception on the people; but for a sitting jurist of twenty years' standing—a man of wealth, education and social position—to go before his fellow citizens and neighbors and deliberately arraign the President of the United States on a false charge, is dishonorable, to call the offense by no harsher name. The Judge has made in the first partisan speech he has made for twenty-four years. We hope for his sake it may be twenty-four years before he makes such another.

The denial of the Judge that a State can secede is a position in direct conflict with that held by the great lights of his party. All the Southern Democracy contend for State sovereignty and the right of secession; and all the genuine Copperheads of the North concede it. The rebels can never be coaxed back into the Union unless the darling dogma of State sovereignty is admitted by the North.

The admissions made by the Judge concerning the crime committed by the rebels, and the punishment they richly deserve, will certainly not hurt the Republican party, however it may be with the Disunion Peace party.

GEN. McCLELLAN AND——

If Major-General JOHN A. McClernand has not been a successful warrior, who shall deny that he is a profound logician? If he did not capture Vicksburg he has surely proved how it is possible for a man to vote for McClellan and not vote for Pendleton. He has shown us also how we may go *for* the Chicago nominee, and *against* the Chicago Platform. If one half the pains that has been taken to evolve his military genius, had been devoted to his scholastic training, we should have had a perfectly stupendous exhibition of brain power. For the better part of three years Gen. McClernand has been wearing stars on his shoulders and leading divisions to glory or the grave, when he should have been sporting the ample gown of the Professor, and teaching the young idea how to shoot. Accident not unfrequently determines one's calling, and proves that however water may battle the decrees of nature, we cannot baffle them. Gen. McClernand is a remarkable living example of this fact, and he should thank his stars that the present opportunity has been offered for developing his true vocation.

Gen. McClernand has drawn his pen and written a letter, telling, first, that he goes for McClellan, and, second, why he goes for McClellan. His reasons are conclusive! He goes for McClellan because he is for preserving the Union, "even if blood should flow, treasure be expended, and slavery swept away." The Chicago Convention declared that the Democratic party were for an immediate cessation of hostilities, that too much blood had been shed, and too much treasure expended, already—and McClellan declared in his letter of acceptance, that he was in favor of giving new guarantees to slavery. Therefore, McClernand discovers himself to be a sound Democrat and an ardent supporter of McClellan!

Having commended this exhibition of logical force, we have a few words to say on another branch of the subject. The Chicago *Times* has repeatedly declared that General McClernand had sold himself to the Republican party for a price; that he was a man of no consequence or influence when he became a Democrat, and that he had merely carried over our vote and a tainted reputation to his abolition friends; and that it hoped he would never come back, though it feared he would do so when his pay should be stopped. We neither affirm nor deny these charges, but we do say that no man ever tried so hard to make something out of nothing as President Lincoln tried to make a good General out of McClernand. Though Gen. Grant could do nothing with him, the President struggled on. He disgraced no man his motto. He kept making places for him to try. He did for McClernand on a small scale what he did for McClellan on a large one. He exhausted all the ingenuity of his mind and all the power of his position in the vain effort. It does not follow that General McClernand should vote this way or that way on account of the President's perseverance in his case. Mr. Lincoln would not belittle himself with such a thought, nor do we conceive that it makes the slightest difference, either morally or politically, which way he votes. We merely state certain notorious facts as to how a considerable waste of Executive energy in a certain direction.

TREASONS LABORED LOST.

Cannot some mode of relief be devised whereby the rebel armies may be saved from so much sweating, and the Copperhead orators be spared the necessity of exercising so much ingenuity? Imagine the consternation on the moral faculties of a Northern rebel editor, who is required every morning to publish in his telegraphic columns that the rebels have been defeated, and to appear in his editorial epistle that they are victorious. Does Bully exercise? He is endeavoring to throw Sheridan away from his base, so you would remove the water from the half dried sea to swallow him whole! Does Hardee still fall asleep the thousand of forty's nights? He is but his sure guard! His army meeting with defeat for the whole object of its existence! Does Lee, too, toss with

Continued on Fourth Page.

down in good order towards Richmond Does Price invade Missouri? Is it proof that the rebels have not "robbed the cradle and the grave," as Gen. Grant pretends. Infants and dead men don't invade Missouri! Is Grant severing Lee's communications? It is proof, says the Peace Press, more of any nature, that the rebels are not "robbed of

Special Notices.

Dr. H. Anders & Co.'s IODINE WATER. [illegible]

MRS. S. A. ALLEN,

A LADY OF WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

Who is Mrs. S. A. Allen?

[illegible]

Mrs. S. A. Allen's World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum or World's Hair Dressing.

The Great Unequalled Preparations for Restoring, Invigorating, Beautifying, and Dressing the Hair.

[illegible]

The Restorer Reproduces.

The Hair Dressing Cultivates and Beautifies.

CONVINCING TESTIMONY FROM DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMEN.

High Praise. — Renewed his Age. — Valuable Testimony. — For Children's Hair. — His Wife Approves. — High Approval.

[illegible]

Sold by Druggists throughout the world. PRINCIPAL SALES OFFICE, Nos. 198 & 200 Greenwich st., New York.

Special Notice. [illegible]

Colgate's Honey Soap. [illegible]

Kramer's (Upham's) Hair Dye, 50 CENTS A BOX. [illegible] JNO. J. KROMER, Sole Proprietor, 43 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Drunkenness Cured. [illegible] JNO. K. KROMER, Wholesale Agent, 403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. Hand's Specific. [illegible] JNO. J. KROMER, Wholesale Agent, 403 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dr. James. [illegible]

Dr. Bigelow. [illegible]

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure. [illegible]

MEDICAL.—The Chicago Medical College will commence its [illegible] First Tuesday in January. [illegible]

HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES. [illegible]

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS. [illegible]

Roback's Stomach Bitters

Greenbacks are Good BUT Roback's are Better.

ROBACK'S BITTERS. ROBACK'S BITTERS. ROBACK'S BITTERS. ROBACK'S BITTERS. [illegible] 56, 58, 60 and 62 East Third Street, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

MORRIS COAL.—The Best & Cheapest. **Illinois Coal** [illegible] BEST LUMP COAL. [illegible]

CHARLES CLARK & CO., 83 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN **WATCHES** [illegible] Price $11.00 to Agents. [illegible]

OWNER WANTED FOR CREAM COLORED COLT. [illegible]

Drugs and Chemicals.

H. REED & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF **DRUGS AND CHEMICALS**, 88 Lake-st., Chicago, Ill. ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Glassware, Burning Oils, Kerosene, Soapmakers' Stock, Manufacturers' Goods, &c. [illegible]

Banking and Exchange.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. Capital, ... $200,000. No. 50 Lasalle street. **U. S. DEPOSITORY & FISCAL AGENT.** SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED FOR 7-30 Loan and 10-40 Gold Bearing Bonds. [illegible]

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. [illegible] $500,000. [illegible]

COAL! COAL! COAL! [illegible]

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE. CHICAGO, ILL., Oct. 4 [illegible] BUILDING WANTED FOR UNITED STATES [illegible]

Railroads.

ATLANTIC & GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY [illegible]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS. [illegible]

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS. [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

5-20 BONDS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, October 1st, 1864.

Sealed offers will be received at this Department under the act of Congress, approved June 30th, 1864, until the noon of Friday, 14th inst., for Bonds of the United States to the amount of forty millions of dollars. The Bonds offered will bear an interest of six per cent., payable semi-annually in coin on the first days of May and November, and will be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and payable in twenty years from November 1st, 1864.

Each offer must be for fifty or some multiple of fifty dollars, and must state the sum, including premium, offered for each hundred dollars, or for fifty when the offer is for no more than fifty. Two per cent. of the principal, (excluding premium,) of the whole amount bid for by each bidder, must be deposited as a guaranty for the payment of subscriptions if accepted, with the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, or with the Assistant Treasurer at New York, Boston, Philadelphia or St. Louis, or with the designated depositaries at Baltimore, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Chicago, Detroit, or Buffalo, or with any National deposit bank which may consent to transact the business without charge, for which duplicate certificates will be issued to depositors by the officer or Bank receiving them—the originals of which must be forwarded, with the offers, to this Department. All deposits should be made in time for the certificates with the offers to reach Washington not later than the morning of October 14th, as aforesaid. No offer not accompanied by its proper certificate of deposit will be considered.

The Coupon and Registered Bonds issued under this proposal will be of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, and $1,000. Registered bonds of $5,000 and $10,000 will be issued if required.

All offers received will be opened on Friday, October 14th. The awards will be made by the Secretary to the highest offerers, and notice of acceptance or declination will be immediately given to the respective offerers. In cases of acceptance bonds of the description and denomination preferred will be sent to the subscribers at the cost of the department on final payment of installments. The deposit of two per cent will be reckoned in the last installments paid by successful offerers, and will be immediately returned to those whose offers may not be accepted.

The amount of accepted offers must be deposited with the Treasurer, officer, or bank authorized to act under this notice, on advice of acceptance of offers, as follows: One half on the 19th of October, and the balance, (including the premium and original two per cent. deposit,) on the 31st October.

The bonds will bear interest from November 1st. Interest on deposits from their date to November 1, will be paid by the Government in coin.

One half of the first installment, or twenty five per cent. of accepted offers, may be paid, with accrued interest to October 14th, in United States certificates of indebtedness, but such certificates will be received in part payment of the first installment only.

Offers under this notice should be indorsed, "Offer for Loan," and addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. The right to decline all offers not considered advantageous to the Government, is reserved by the Secretary.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.

EVERY AMERICAN CITIZEN who wishes fully to understand his duty in this CRISIS OF OUR NATIONAL AFFAIRS and the dangers which beset DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS, should read **DEMOCRACY IN AMERICA,** By ALEXIS DE TOCQUEVILLE, TRANSLATED BY HENRY REEVE, ESQ. Edited by Francis Bowen, Alford Professor of Moral Philosophy in Harvard University. The Cambridge Edition. 2 vols. Post 8vo. Bound in Maroon Vellum. Price, $6.

[illegible]

SEVER AND FRANCIS, Publishers, Cambridge, Mass.

THE BEST BOOK BY WHICH to learn Piano-forte Playing, is RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD. The Best Book for Young Pupils of Piano Music is RICHARDSON'S NEW METHOD. [illegible] Richardson's New Method for the Piano. Price $3. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, 277 Washington st., Boston. [illegible]

FALL TRADE.

KEITH, FAXON & CO., JOBBERS OF **HATS, CAPS,** Ladies' and Gents' Furs, Skating Caps, Buckskin Goods, Umbrellas. **MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,** WOOL HOODS AND KNIT GOODS, And all the new styles of Ladies' Straw, Felt and Beaver Hats.

We have now in store the LARGEST and MOST ATTRACTIVE stock of above Goods ever brought to this market, and with the advantage of early purchases [illegible] are prepared to offer goods at prices that will defy competition, East or West. Our Glove and Mitten department [illegible]. All dealers in our line will find it for their interest to examine our goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. Prompt and personal attention given to orders.

KEITH, FAXON & CO., 45 and 47 Lake-st., Chicago.

139 DUANE STREET, NEW YORK.

JOHN T. MARTIN SON & CO., Successors to MARTIN & BROS., (Formerly of St. Louis and Chicago.) Manufacture and keep a permanent assortment of **CLOTHING.**

PIG IRON.

500 tons No. 1 Lake Superior Charcoal.
100 tons No. 2 Lake Superior Charcoal.
300 tons No. 1 Franklin.
150 tons No. 2 Franklin.
100 tons No. 2 Tabers.
500 tons No. 1 Massillon.
100 tons No. 2 Massillon.
500 tons No. 1 Scotch.
2,500 tons Lump Lehigh Coal, selected for foundry use.

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT. A. B. MEEKER, foot North Market street.

BUCK MITTENS, AND GLOVES.—The largest stock of the above goods in the United States. Also—Fur and Kid Gloves and Gauntlets. **BOOT AND SHOE PACS.** Warranted superior to any other in the market, and manufactured expressly for the North-western trade. NORTHRUP & GILLETT, 12 Murray street, New York, [illegible] Six doors west of Broadway.

NOTICE TO RECEIVERS OF FREIGHT VIA MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD. On and after this date NO CHECKS will be received for payment of freight charges, by the agent of this company, but in all cases the NATIONAL CURRENCY will be required in payment of bills for freight. H. M. KAPP, Freight Agent. Chicago, Sept. 30, 1864.

BOYS' AND YOUTHS' FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING IN GREAT VARIETY AT LOWEST PRICES. [illegible]

ARTISTS' MATERIALS AT JEVNE & ALMINI'S, 111 Washington street, Chicago.

TO LUMBER MANUFACTURERS. [illegible]

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES paid for OLD NEWSPAPERS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS [illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1864.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION NOV. 8

Republican Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT, **ABRAHAM LINCOLN,** OF ILLINOIS.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT, **ANDREW JOHNSON,** OF TENNESSEE.

For Governor: RICHARD J. OGLESBY
For Lieut. Governor: WILLIAM BROSS.
For Sec. of State: SHARON TYNDALE.
For Auditor: O. H. MINER.
For State Treasurer: JAS. H. BEVERIDGE.
For Sup. Pub. Instruc: NEWTON BATEMAN.

Presidential Electors.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE: JOHN DOUGHERTY, of Union. FRANCIS A. HOFFMAN, of Du Page. BENJAMIN M. PRENTISS, of Adams.

District Electors.

1—John V. Farwell.	8—Jas. C. Conkling.
2—Jason S. Miller.	9—William Walker.
3—John V. Eustace.	10—Thos. W. Harris.
4—James S. Poage.	11—T. M. McCurdy.
5—John J. Brown.	12—Henry S. Baker.
6—Wm. T. Hopkins.	13—Jonas S. Clifford.
7—Franklin Blades.	

For Members of Congress.

At large—SAMUEL W. MOULTON.
Dist. I—JOHN WENTWORTH.
II—JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.
III—E. B. WASHBURNE.
IV—A. C. HARDING.
V—EBON C. INGERSOLL.
VI—BURTON C. COOK.
VII—H. P. H. BROMWELL.
VIII—SHELBY M. CULLOM.
IX—HUGH FULLERTON.
XI—R. CALLAHAN.
XII—JEHU BAKER.
XIII—A. J. KUYKENDALL.

Nominations for Cook County.

For State's Attorney—CHARLES H. REED.
For Sheriff—JOHN A. NELSON.
For Clerk of the Circuit Court—WILLIAM L. CHURCH.
For Coroner—Dr. WILLIAM WAGNER.
For State Senator, Twenty-fourth District—FRANCIS A. EASTMAN.
For Representatives in the Legislature, Fifty-Ninth District (West)—WILLIAM JACKSON, N. W. HUNTLEY, A. B. COOK.
Sixtieth District (South)—A. B. DOLTON, EDWARD S. ISHAM.
Sixty-first District (North)—GEORGE STRONG, A. F. STEVENSON.

Important Notice.

HEADQUARTERS UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, Sept. 26, 1864.

Committees and others having charge of Union mass meetings will please report their announcement immediately to headquarters, in order that there may be no clashing of appointments.

JAMES P. ROOT, Secretary.

MESSRS. BROSS AND WELDON'S APPOINTMENTS.

Hon. Wm. Bross, Union candidate for Lieut. Governor, and Hon. Lawrence Weldon, U. S. District Attorney, will address the people at the places and times named below, at 12 o'clock, noon. The Union men of the several towns will please designate the places and make all necessary arrangements for the meetings:

Effingham, Effingham county, Wednesday, Oct. 12
Newton, Jasper county, Thursday....Oct. 13
Robinton, Crawford county, Friday....Oct. 14
Marshall, Clark county, Saturday....Oct. 15
Prairie City, Cumberland county, Monday..Oct. 17
Charleston, Coles county, Tuesday....Oct. 18
Tuscola, Douglas county, Wednesday....Oct. 19
Danville, Vermilion county, Thursday....Oct. 20
Champaign, Champaign county, Friday....Oct. 21

☞ Gen. John M. Palmer and Hon. H. P. H. Bromwell will speak at the following places:

Champaign City, Champaign co., Saturday, Oct. 15.
Sullivan, Moultrie co., Monday....Oct. 17.
Charleston, Coles co., Tuesday....Oct. 18.
Paris, Edgar co., Wednesday....Oct. 19.
Danville, Vermilion co., Thursday....Oct. 20.
Tuscola, Douglas co., Friday....Oct. 21.

Maj. Gen. Palmer and Hon. S. M. Cullom will speak as follows:

Metamora, Woodford co., Saturday....Oct. 22.
Fremont, Tazewell co., Monday....Oct. 24.
Washington, Tazewell co., Tuesday....Oct. 25.
Atlanta, Logan co., Thursday....Oct. 27.

Gen. Palmer and others, as follows:

Quincy, Adams co., Monday....Oct. 31.
Mendon, Adams co., Tuesday....Nov. 1.
Warsaw, Hancock co., Wednesday....Nov. 2.
Carthage, Hancock co., Thursday....Nov. 3.
Augusta, Hancock co., Friday....Nov. 4.
Monmouth, Warren co., Saturday....Nov. 5.

Hon. Walter B. Scates will speak at the following places, down to Paris, Edgar county.

Carmi, White Co....Thursday, Oct. 20
Albion, Edwards Co....Friday, Oct. 21
Mt. Carmel, Wabash Co....Saturday, Oct. 22
Olney, Richland Co....Monday, Oct. 24
Newton, Jasper Co....Tuesday, Oct. 25
Prairie City, Cumberland Co....Wednesday, Oct. 26
Marshall, Clark Co....Thursday, Oct. 27
Paris, Edgar Co....Friday, Oct. 28
Danville, Vermilion Co....Saturday, Oct. 29
Jacksonville, Morgan Co....Monday, Oct. 31
Pekin, Tazewell Co....Wednesday, Nov. 2
Peoria, Peoria Co....Thursday, Nov. 3
Metamora, Woodford Co....Friday, Nov. 4
Middleport, Iroquois Co....Saturday, Nov. 5
Champaign City, Champaign Co....Monday, Nov. 7

Mr. Wentworth's Appointments.

We are requested by Hon. John Wentworth to say that he will address the people as follows, and that he hopes the practice of announcing appointments for him, without first consulting him, will be discontinued:

Michigan City, Indiana....Monday, Oct. 10
Morris, Grundy county....Tuesday, Oct. 11

Gov. Yates' Appointments.

Gov. Yates and Judge Wm. P. Kellogg will address mass meetings at the following times and places:

Monmouth, Warren Co....Monday, Oct. 10.
Oquawka, Henderson Co....Tuesday, Oct. 11.
Aledo, Mercer Co....Wednesday, Oct. 12.
Rock Island, Rock Island Co....Thursday, Oct. 13.
Cambridge, Henry Co....Friday, Oct. 14.
Morris, Grundy Co....Saturday, Oct. 15.
Pontiac, Livingston Co....Monday, Oct. 17.
Bloomington, McLean Co....Wednesday, Oct. 19.

Hon. S. W. Moulton's Appointments, Candidate for Congress at Large.

With E. C. INGERSOLL and JESSE LYNCH.

Elgin....Monday, Oct. 10.
Marengo....Tuesday, Oct. 11.
Belvidere....Wednesday, Oct. 12.
Rockford....Thursday, Oct. 13.
Freeport....Friday, Oct. 14.
Galena....Saturday, Oct. 15.

Hon. Anson S. Miller, candidate for Elector, will speak at each of the above meetings.

Gen. John F. Farnsworth's Appointments.

Waukegan, Monday evening....Oct. 10.
Wauconda, Tuesday evening....Oct. 11.
Milburn, Wednesday evening....Oct. 12.
McHenry, Thursday evening....Oct. 13.
Harvard, Friday evening....Oct. 14.

DeKalb County Meetings.

At Mass meetings in DeKalb county C. Ellwood, Esq., and D. B. James, Esq., of Sycamore, will speak as follows:

Franklin....Friday Evening, October 14.
Shabbona Grove....Saturday evening, October 15.

Gen. A. C. Fuller's Appointments.

Champaign City, Champ'n Co., Wednesday, Oct. 12
Princeton, Bureau Co., Thursday....Oct. 13
Lacon, Marshall Co., Friday....Oct. 21
Middleport, Iroquois Co., Saturday....Nov. 5

C. Z. Metzner's Appointments.

Dundee, Kane county....October 11.
Elgin, Kane county....October 13.
Turner, DuPage county....October 14.
Mendota, LaSalle county....October 18.
Kewanee, Henry county....October 19.
Ottawa, LaSalle county....October 20.

Hon. D. Richards' Appointments.

Polo, Ogle Co....Monday, Oct. 10
Mt. Morris, Ogle Co....Tuesday, Oct. 11
Amboy, Lee Co....Wednesday, Oct. 12

John J. Bennett's Appointments.

Toulon, Stark Co., Monday, Oct. 24.
Princeton, Bureau Co., Tuesday, Oct. 25.
Hennepin, Putnam Co., Wednesday, Oct. 26.
Lacon, Marshall Co., Thursday, Oct. 27.
Peoria, Peoria Co., Friday, Oct. 28.

Hon Burton C. Cook's Appointments.

Brookfield, LaSalle county....Oct. 10.
New Rutland, LaSalle county....Oct. 11.
Kankakee, Kankakee county....Oct. 12.
Junction, DuPage county....Oct. 15.
Plainfield, Will county....Oct. 17.
Northville, LaSalle county....Oct. 21.
Union, LaSalle county....Oct. 24.

General Oglesby's Appointments.

The following list of appointments has been made for October for Gen. Oglesby:

Vandalia, Fayette county....Monday, Oct. 10
Centralia, Marion county....Tuesday, Oct. 11
Duquoin, Perry county....Wednesday, Oct. 12
Sparta, Randolph county....Thursday, Oct. 13
Murfreesboro, Jackson county....Friday, Oct. 14
Cairo, Alexander county....Saturday, Oct. 15
Marion, Williamson county....Monday, Oct. 17
Shawneetown, Gallatin co....Wednesday, Oct. 19
Carmi, White county....Thursday, Oct. 20

Mass Meetings in Southern Illinois.

Judge Walter B. Scates and the Hon. J. D. Ward will speak as follows:

Clay City, Clay co., Monday, Oct. 10.
Richview, Washington co., Wednesday, Oct. 12.
Tamaroa, Perry co., Thursday, Oct. 13.
Benton, Franklin co., Friday, Oct. 14.

Mass Meetings in DeKalb County.

Hon. S. B. Stinson, of Sandwich, and D. B. James, Esq., of Sycamore, will speak at Union Mass Meetings, in the evening, at the following times and places:

East Paw Paw—Wednesday, October 12.
Somonauk—Tuesday, October 18.
Sandwich—Wednesday, October 19.
C. Ellwood, Esq., of Sycamore, with D. B. James and others, will speak as follows:
Kingston—Friday, October 7.
Mayfield—Tuesday, October 11.

Gen. J. F. Farnsworth's Appointments.

Gen. J. F. Farnsworth will speak in Lake county as follows:

At Waukegan, (Dickinson Hall,) Monday evening, Oct. 10th.
At Wauconda, Tuesday p. m., Oct. 11th.
At Millburn, Wednesday, 11 o'clock a. m., Oct. 12th.
Also in McHenry county at McHenry, Thursday p. m., Oct. 13th.

Col. T. O. Osborn and Frank S. Carley, Esq.,

Will speak at Port Byron, on the Mississippi, Saturday, Oct. 8, and at Laporte, Ind., Monday, Oct. 9.

Taxes on Sorghum, Syrup and Cider.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue announces the following decision:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1864.

In reply to yours of the 15th instant, I have to say that syrups made from sorghum, cider made on farms, and wine not mixed with other spirits, are all taxable five per cent ad valorem.

Very respectfully, JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

☞ President Lincoln sent a representative recruit to the army on Saturday. His name is John S. Staples. He was mustered into the service on the 4th instant.

GENERAL BUTLER ON THE REBELLION.

THE MILITARY AND POLITICAL CAMPAIGN.

A Word to Loyal Democrats—His Letter to Simon Cameron.

HDQRS. DEPT. VIRGINIA AND NORTH CAROLINA, IN THE FIELD, Sept. 20, 1864.

MY DEAR CAMERON:—You will deem me a most remiss correspondent. If you had been pushed to come here you would have found much of interest in answer to the question, What of the rebellion from your point of view?

We have been lying in front of Lee's army now for four months, which have by no means been spent in vain. From the examination of thousands of prisoners and deserters, and articles in the Southern newspapers, I am certain that these have been months of depletion to the Southern army; that the whole arms-bearing population of the States within the rebel lines have been exhausted in the efforts to recruit their forces, and the capability, if not the will, to resistance is fast dwindling away.

The Confederate Congress, in December last, passed an act, the first section of which is in these words: "The Congress of the Confederate States do enact that all white residents of the Confederate States between the ages of seventeen and fifty, are in the service of the Confederate States."

The act then provides how farmers, mechanics and others may be detailed by military authority to raise the provisions and do the work for the army in the field.

What would our Democratic friends who are so blatant over "Lincoln's tyranny" say to such a crast as that on our side? I would like to see Gov. Seymour's mild protest against it. I would not like to hear Voorhee's denunciations of it, for they would be vulgar.

Now, when I read in the Richmond papers clamorous calls that the detailed men shall be all put into the ranks, how can I doubt the united testimony of deserters and prisoners that the rebel means as to men are at an end?

Never having been a convert to the theory that the provisions at the South would be readily exhausted, I have not placed much reliance upon that result. Yet it is certain that the means of transporting provisions from point to point by rail have given out, and the railroads are becoming so crippled in their equipments that it is impossible for them to furnish the movement of men and supplies necessary to the extensive military operations required to meet our forces.

Add to this the concurrent testimony of prisoners, deserters and refugees, that the rank and file of their armies are in the confident expectation and belief in the promise of their leaders, that this will be their last campaign; that the nominee of the Chicago Convention will be elected in November, and that the independence of the Confederate States will be acknowledged and a treaty of peace concluded, and you have an imperfect synopsis of the reasons why I believe the rebellion near its end.

It will be for the loyal men of the North to see to it that their treason does not end in the way proposed by the Southern leaders, aided by the election of Gen. McClellan and the Chicago Platform.

Here is the only danger, if danger exists at all. Therefore, whatever may have been or may be the preferences of any man as to any person for the Chief Executive of the nation, or dissatisfaction with the course of the Government upon matters of mere administration—yes, even in the important points of Administrative policy, as laid down in the platform or foreshadowed in its acts—it seems to me the plain duty of every loyal man to support the election of Lincoln and Johnson.

The question now before the people is not as to the preponderance or fitness of Mr. Lincoln or General McClellan for the Presidency. Admit that neither or either one or the other is of himself the best man for the place. What then? One must be elected. No other result is possible. We are then remitted to the class of political ideas which each represents; and to what is still more important to the men and their affiliations by whom each will be surrounded, and controlled in fact, and by whom his Administration will be shaped in the event of election. Can it be that any true man, especially any Andrew Jackson Democrat, can desire this Government put into the hands of the Messrs. Vallandigham, Woods, Seymour, Pendleton, Long, Harris, Voorhees, and their surroundings, North and South? Let us see what their platform and their candidates mean: The war is to be carried on or it is not; if not, then a disgraceful and dishonorable peace, which will be no peace, and which no true man wants, is to be the result. Or, if carried on, then both platform and candidates are pledged to the disbandment of two hundred thousand colored men, now doing duty as soldiers or serving in the army, their places to be supplied either by volunteers, at an expense of hundreds of millions in bounties, or by a draft, which is the great ground of complaint by the opponents of the Government.

Nay, more, if either the Chicago Platform or McClellan's acceptance means anything, these negroes are to be returned to their masters, to fight or labor on the other side. Does any one doubt, if returned to their masters, they would be at once sent into the rebel lines, where alone such property has any value? Upon the theory of the Chicago Platform and McClellan's "constitutional rights of States," I think it would "exhaust the resources of statesmanship" to show why these men should not be returned to their former masters, as, indeed, was the practice of Gen. McClellan's army.

Still further, does not Gen. McClellan twice over in his letter and platform promise new constitutional guarantees to the rights of the South?

Is it possible that all these concessions are to be forced from the North by secession at the point of the bayonet?

That which specially affects the mind of the old and true democracy of the country in the Baltimore Platform is its declaration as to slavery. In the view I take of this question it seems unfortunate that such a declaration was made, as it proves a stumbling block to many.

Why not treat the slavery question according to the fact that slavery dies and is buried wherever our armies march? No political action can aid, no resolutions of conventions can hinder that result. The war, if prosecuted to the end, will accomplish all that the most ardent anti-slavery man can desire, so that if the war goes on to the bitter end for the restoration of the Union, then slavery is no more, and all declarations that the war shall or shall not be carried on for the extinction of slavery are futile and worse than useless. The war will extinguish slavery whether we wish it or not. Nay, it has extinguished slavery, by rendering the slave worthless. In Charleston, to-day, a negro can be bought for $3,000 in Confederate money, which sells for $50 for one in gold, making the value of the negro $100. And this, too, with cotton at $1.75 per pound in New York. Before the war the same negro would bring $1,000 in gold, with cotton at 12 cents in New York.

Some different system of labor must be devised for the Southern country in the future, and peace upon any terms, even the acknowledgment of the Confederacy, cannot prevent it. If I am right in this view of the subject—and upon this conviction I have acted since I saw the fact in Louisiana in 1862—then what is there in the Baltimore platform to which any true, loyal Democrat, who loves his country, and is determined to fight, if need be, for its integrity and honor, can object? I see nothing. But in the changes so rapid in administrative policy made by this war, no one will tie himself to any party cry or party platform.

I have but one article in my political creed at the present time. I am for a sharp, thorough and decisive prosecution of the war until the authority of the Union is acknowledged and its laws obeyed upon every foot of soil ever within the boundaries of the United States.

Believe me truly yours, BENJ. F. BUTLER.

Hon. Simon Cameron.

The Proposed Confederation of the British Provinces.

MONTREAL, Sept. 26, 1864.

The delegates who went from the Canadas to join in the conference which took place at Charlottetown, on the 1st of September have returned. Those from the provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island met at that place to consider the propriety of a union among themselves under one government and legislature, and the Canadian administration asked permission, and obtained it, to attend in order to introduce their special plan of a confederation, to include all the provinces. They were admitted; but no delegates from Newfoundland were present, though the good wishes of that colony were formally communicated. After discussion at some length, an adjournment of the meeting took place, to be re-assembled at Halifax on the 10th. The sittings were continued in that place, all with closed doors. Subsequently at St. John, the capital of New Brunswick, at a public dinner given by the citizens to the delegates, the result of the conference was made known. The principal facts disclosed were that there were no serious obstacles apparent in the way of the proposed confederation, and the Governor General has accordingly summoned all the governments respectively to a grand conference, to be held at Quebec on the 10th of October next to arrange the details of the scheme.

As far as anything can be learned on the subject, it appears that at present the confederacy is to be composed of the Canadas and the maritime provinces, these coming into it collectively or separately, with a provision admitting the Northwest Territory, British Columbia and Vancouver hereafter, on equitable terms, the whole to bear the name of Canada or Acadia. It was also proposed that each province should have a local legislature, charged with the local government, and that a general legislature and an executive should be supreme over all. The basis of representation in the lower branch of this legislature to be population, and in the upper that of sections or provinces. The mode of selecting the members of the latter was not agreed upon, some preferring an election by the people, and others an appointment for life by the crown, upon the advice of the ministry for the time being. The executive it was almost unanimously agreed should be also an appointment by the crown on similar advice.

To the Federal authority thus composed would be entrusted the subjects of trade, navigation, banking, currency, taxation, bankruptcy and criminal law, the militia and the defences, coinage, weights and measures, sea fisheries, patent and copy rights, naturalization, the census, postal service, emigration and public works.

The local legislatures, it was proposed by some of the delegates, should consist of two houses, and by others of one. There were those who wished to have the Lieutenant Governors and other principal officials elected by the people. Others proposed they should be chosen by the Legislature, and be held responsible to them.

What were to be the chief powers and duties of the local governments was then discussed, and principally with an eye to Lower Canada; and this point remains yet to be settled. Nothing definite in this respect was arrived at. The questions of wild lands, schools, prisons, charities and agriculture loomed up largely before the eyes of the respective delegations, and are delicate questions withal. The difficulty was seen at once that for these local purposes local resources must be forthcoming, and in Canada taxation was not a pleasant subject for contemplation. All the existing debts and provisions are to be consolidated and assumed by the Federal government.

It is not to be disputed that the scheme finds favor here as well as in the other provinces to a great extent, and it is to be observed that the speakers advocating it in public, at the dinner given in honor of the delegates, made large use of the example of the United States in its favor.

But while all this was going on, there was a speck visible on the horizon of this province, which is rapidly becoming a cloud.—The Union Nationale, of this city, has set itself deliberately against the project. Articles of a threatening character have appeared in its columns, and last evening a second meeting under its inspiration was held in this city to remonstrate against the measure, at which there were present about a thousand persons. After a warm debate, the following resolution was unanimously adopted, and it shows exactly what the feeling of the meeting was:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this meeting, a confederation of all the provinces of British North America would tend to extinguish French Canada nationality, and impose upon it a system of direct taxation which it could not well meet; and that this meeting formally expresses its disapprobation of all ministerial schemes of Constitutional changes, which schemes, if they were carried into effect without being first submitted to the direct approval or disapproval of the people of this province by means of general elections, called exclusively to judge and appreciate them, and without the application of the principle of the double majority, would be the greatest blow which has ever been levied against the immunities and the rights of the people of the province.

Other meetings are to follow, and the agitation has fairly begun. Loud threatenings of civil war are heard from leading French Canadian politicians, and the bayonet is appealed to in very plain language.

How a Soldier Looks at It.

CITY POINT, VA., Oct 2, 1864.

* * * In my humble judgment, peace, as preached at Chicago, means, anarchy, riot and bloodshed at home. In regard to Gen. McClellan, there is no denying that at one time he possessed the confidence and was the favorite of the Army of the Potomac. He still has a few admirers, but they are growing beautifully less as the day approaches which is to consign him to oblivion. He made a little capital by his flank movement, or change of base, from the Chicago to the McClellan platform, as his letter is called; but it is too transparent, too flimsy. He cannot get rid of Pendleton if he would, nor of the Chicago platform; neither would he if he could. And here let me ask, who among us would be so lost to shame as to vote for Pendleton? Not one. Yet, here they are—McClellan and Pendleton; you cannot separate them; you cannot have one without the other; you have to take both or neither. And who does not remember the fate of Harrison? His death made Tyler President. Still later, Taylor was not subservient enough; he, too, died suddenly. The planet Fillmore took his place. McClellan and Pendleton! What less has McClellan on his life, and who, with such a risk, leaving out all other considerations, would vote to put Pendleton, Vallandigham, Wood & Co., in charge of the reins of government for four years? Make this a point; impress it on the minds of the people; leave no stone unturned, for if it is necessary for the salvation of the country, that the adherents of this pernicious doctrine be not only defeated, but utterly routed, in the coming election.

THE TALLAHASSEE.

How She Ran the Wilmington Blockade—Rebel Version.

The Rebel corsair *Tallahassee*—not very formidable, but very swift—recently ran out of Wilmington, cruised leisurely up our coast to the St. John, capturing, plundering and burning the little craft of inoffensive fishermen, pilots, &c., &c., with the passenger ship Adriatic and other valuable vessels; then ran into Halifax, coaled, and straight back to Wilmington again. A great number of swift and strong steamships were sent after her, none of which did her any harm—the Pontoosuc, we have heard, lying twenty-four hours in harbor at Calais or thereabout for fear she might. A glorifying account of the Tallahassee's triumphal progress was recently published in the *Richmond Dispatch*, whence we copy the following account of running the blockade of Wilmington on her return:

"We are now on the coast and in the cruising ground of the Yankees, but no vessel in sight.

"Late in the evening, two sails were reported, neither of them steamers. The air is very smoky, and there is every prospect of a successful run in. At sunset, took soundings between thirty and forty miles off the coast. Go on under easy steam in order to make the lights on shore about 9 o'clock. A little later than that hour, they were distinguished, and went slowly along, until the mound vertical lights were made out. Took soundings within sight of a Yankee blockader, but were unseen ourselves until we ran down across his bows, then going at full speed, and headed in. In half an hour, we had him abeam, and received the first shot. Another followed, and then we replied with the aft pivot gun. It was a good shot, and the Yankee was completely bewildered. For five minutes, he showed signals and rockets, but fired no more. We gave him three shots, and turned to another bearing down upon us. Two shots were received from this one before we replied, and, like the other, he immediately steamed away without replying to our guns. We steer straight through the fleet, going about twelve knots an hour. One more comes up, and is within five hundred yards before he is discovered. A shot that passes over us is the first intimation we have of him. He fires two shots, both of which go wide of the mark, and then turns away as our guns open fire in return. Not a shot came in reply, and no desire is shown to come in closer quarters. We fire at one more, who gives us a shot, and fires to his comfort, and in a few moments get safe through the whole and close under the guns of the fort. In every instance the Yankees seemed perfectly astonished, and gave us a wide berth. Only one replied to our fire, and he was firing at random and for aim of ours.

"At half-past ten we came to anchor inside the bar, safe at home after our short but exciting cruise. As soon as the anchor was dropped all hands were called to muster, and Capt. Wood read prayers, thanked God for having protected us through scenes of peril and for delivering us from the bands of our enemies, bringing us safe into our destined port.

"Since returning, some Yankee commander has sent in his report, in which he claims to have chased the Tallahassee into Wilmington, engaging her at the time. This is utterly false—but what is the use to attempt to deny Yankee falsehoods? They have told so many about us that I am perfectly astonished at the number. Let them go.

"SUMMING UP.

"Thirty-five vessels in all were captured by the Tallahassee, some of them large and fine ships and barks, the others, coasting vessels and fishermen. Had plenty of coal been allowed us, as many more might have been destroyed on our return trip; but there was only coal enough to take us in, and had we been chased off the coast, it must have given out entirely. Fortunately, however, we were chased but a few hours, and were not turned from our course."

COMING OVER.—Hon. I. P. Walker, formerly a Democratic Senator in Wisconsin, is out for Lincoln, and so is H. M. Finch, a well known and popular Democratic orator. He was for McClellan until he read the Copperhead platform.

Hon. Andrew T. McReynolds, formerly a Democratic Senator in Michigan, for three years Colonel of the First New York cavalry, and always a warm personal and political friend of McClellan, discards him now for his associations and principles, and is to take the stump for Lincoln and Johnson.

The following prominent Democrats among others who have opposed Mr. Lincoln, since the meeting of the Chicago Convention, have declared themselves in favor of his re-election: General McCall, John Cresna, Benjamin H. Brewster, Benjamin Champneys, William H. Heister, John C. Knox, Henry L. Coke and Charles H. Spinner, of Pennsylvania; and Francis Larkin, John H. Gardiner, John A. Griswold, Francis B. Cutting, and David S. Coddington, of New York.

Every day brings out prominent men who cannot swallow the Copperhead principles of the Chicago Convention.

☞ The eloquent German orator, Hassaurek, overflowing with scorn of the duplicity and treasonableness of McClellan's position on two opposing platforms, said:

What a self-contradictory and dishonest position it would be to stand as a war candidate on a peace platform—a war kite with a Vice Presidential peace tail attached to it! Such a position reminds us of those old Scotch houses during the revolution of the seventeenth century, in which father and son always took opposite sides, so that whatever party might succeed, the family property should not be confiscated. It would be the position of a pious Mohammedan drinking wine; of a professing Israelite eating pork; of a Shaker in favor of matrimony; of a Quaker appealing to the arbitrament of arms, and perhaps "Quaker guns."

☞ The Hazard Powder Company have lately completed a beautiful Gothic church at Hazardville, Conn., for the use of their employees. It is perfect in all its details, including a solid silver communion service, presented by the members of the Company resident in New York. The church was consecrated on the 29th ult., by Bishop Williams of Hartford, assisted by several clergymen of the diocese.

☞ The Richmond *Whig* accuses Gilmore and Jaques, the volunteer peace commissioners, with leaving Richmond without paying their hotel-bill, which the rebel Secretary of War has just paid. The explanation is that they offered to pay and Judge Ould flatly refused to let them make any payment at all. Mr. Gilmore says he will pay the bill if they will bring it along.

☞ The bridge across the Ohio river between Cincinnati and Covington will cost, it is estimated, $1,600,000, and in length, will exceed the Niagara bridge about 400 feet. It will be suspended 90 feet above high water, enabling the largest steamers to pass under without difficulty.

Medicinal.

DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE

This Medicine is a Safe and Radical Cure for Syphilis in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary stages, and is the most important Medical Discovery of the nineteenth century.

[illegible]

☞ Prepared and sold by DR. E. EASTERLY & CO., corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Mo. [illegible] Sold at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 29 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S PAIN KILLER.

This Medicine is an Infallible cure for Bruises, Sprains, Headache, Toothache, Sore Throat, Colic, Cramps or Spasms, Dysentery or Bowel Complaints, Nervous Affections, Pain in the Face, Painter's Colic, Pains in the Breast, Side, Back and Limbs, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and in fact wherever it is applied Pain cannot exist.

It is used INTERNALLY and EXTERNALLY and is a perfect ANTIDOTE for ALL PAIN. Try it. [illegible] ☞ For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 29 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S FEVER AND AGUE KILLER.

This Medicine will cure Ague and Fever, Dumb Ague, Chills and Fever, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, and every form of Fever incident to the West.

Dr. Easterly's Fever and Ague Killer is WARRANTED TO CURE, and if it FAILS the money will be refunded to the purchaser if used as directed. ☞ Price $1.00 per bottle. ☞ For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 29 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. EASTERLY'S DIARRHŒA SYRUP.

This Medicine will cure Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Summer Complaint, Colic, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels, and all Derangement of the Stomach and Bowels of Children when Teething.

[illegible] ☞ Price 50 cents per bottle. ☞ For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 29 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

DR. HOOPER'S FEMALE CORDIAL.

This elegant and popular Medicine will cure all Female Complaints, such as Excessive, Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Leucorrhea or Whites, Falling of the Womb, and all Irregularities of the Monthly Periods.

[illegible] ☞ Price $1.25 per bottle. ☞ For sale at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 29 Madison St., Chicago, Ill.

DR. SANDERS' THREE MINUTE SALVE.

This Salve will permanently remove and cure Corns, Warts, Moles, Ringworm and Toothache in from three to ten minutes.

[illegible] DR. E. EASTERLY'S Family Medicine Store, 29 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago.

Removals.

BOOTS AND SHOES. REMOVAL.

HALL, SOUTHWICK & CO., SUCCESSORS TO **BENEDICT HALL & CO.,** Have removed to **Nos. 384 & 386 Broadway.** FIRST DOOR ABOVE WHITE ST. **NEW YORK.**

We have greatly enlarged our manufacturing department, and now have constantly on hand a very large stock of fine sewed work of our own manufacture, to which we invite the attention of Western merchants. [illegible]

REMOVAL.

H. & R. B. Whittemore & Co., Have removed to their New Store, **Nos. 11 & 13 Lake St., Cobb's Block.**

REMOVAL.—The "Chicago Paper Collar Manufacturing Co." is Removed from No. 170 State street to Rooms 23 and 24 Post Office Block, Corner of Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

Insurance.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Montague St., near Court, Brooklyn, N. Y., and 128 Broadway, N. Y.

Western Agency, 87 Washington St., Chicago.

CASH CAPITAL....$125,000.

[illegible]

Commission Merchants.

GREGG & HUGHES Commission Merchants and Produce Brokers, No. 15 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill. RICHARD GREGG, Late of Peoria. W. T. HUGHES, Chicago.

S. B. VANDYKE & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, IN FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE, 54 Lasalle Street, Chicago. ☞ Particular attention given to orders for Eastern account. [illegible]

Copartnership.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE this day formed a copartnership under the name of **BRAINERD, IVES & CO.,** For the transaction of a general Commission and Produce Business. [illegible] Chicago, Oct. 1, 1864.

Miscellaneous.

DR. EASTERLY'S IODINE AND SARSAPARILLA.

This is the only medicine that will cure diseases arising from an impure state of the blood, viz.:

Scrofula, or King's Evil, Cancers, Tumors, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Old Sores, Fever Sores, Swellings of the Glands, Leprosy, White Swellings, Piles, Blotches, Boils, Pimples on the Face, Goitre, Rheumatism, Dropsy or Gravel, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Nervous Affections, General Debility, all Chronic diseases and all diseases arising from the use of Mercury.

[illegible]

IMPORTANT TO THE SICK. [illegible]

DR. EASTERLY'S AMERICAN LINIMENT.

This valuable Liniment will cure Rheumatism, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts, Wounds, Ulcers, Contracted Tendons, Swelled and Stiff Joints, Lumbago, and all Diseases where an external remedy is indicated.

[illegible] ☞ For sale at DR. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, 29 Madison street, near the Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

CURE YOURSELF.

DR. BAKER'S SPECIFIC

This Medicine is a speedy and radical Cure for Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, Chordee, Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, and all Diseases of the Sexual Organs caused by Contagion or Weakness of either Sex Males or Females.

[illegible]

DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM

Will Cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

[illegible]

ARMY STORES.

OFFICE U. S. COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. [illegible] Vine street, CINCINNATI, OHIO, Sept. 27, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, October 15th, 1864, for supplying for the use of the United States Army, Subsistence Stores, as follows: [illegible]

[illegible]

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, No. 70 South Street, BALTIMORE, MD. [illegible]

SEALED PROPOSALS in duplicate will be received at this office until 12 M., on MONDAY, October 17th, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department with [illegible] HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE on the hoof [illegible]

[illegible]

Medicinal.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.'S COLUMN FOR THE CHEROKEE MEDICINES, COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS AND LEAVES.

CHEROKEE MEDICINES

[illegible]

Prices of the Cherokee Medicines: Cherokee Remedy, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Cherokee Injection, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Cherokee Cure, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Dr. Wright's Elixir, $2 a bottle, or 3 bottles for $5. Cherokee Pills, for Females, $1 a box, or 6 boxes for $5.

[illegible]

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO., [illegible] New York.

BRASS STENCIL ALPHABETS. [illegible]

Hostetter's Bitters.

BE ON THE SAFE SIDE.

A HEALTHY STOMACH SECURES THE HEALTH OF THE ENTIRE SYSTEM.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS AS A **Protective and Curative Medicine**

[illegible]

A FALL AND WINTER STOMACHIC.

[illegible]

CAUTION.

THE GOVERNMENT ENDORSEMENT.

[illegible]

HOSTETTER & SMITH, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1864.

THE CITY.

STATE STREET BRIDGE.—The work on the State street bridge has fairly commenced. The piles are driven, and preparations are being made for the superstructure.

CAMP FRY.—Col. S. Brosson, of the 14th Illinois regiment, is in command of Camp Fry, and is about putting it in complete order. Col. Brosson is an energetic and highly efficient officer.

MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Chicago Medical Society was held last evening, the President, Dr. O. M. Heydock, in the Chair. The Secretary, Dr. Marquerat, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved. Dr. Fitch was elected a member of the Society.

A WAIF.—On Thursday evening, a fine little boy about two weeks old was left upon the steps of the Orphan Asylum. It was deposited in a basket, had a good assortment of clothing and a bottle of milk. The lady managers are desirous of finding a home for it. They have also a couple of girls, for whom they would like homes.

PERSONAL.—Adjutant E. S. Davis, 9th Illinois, is now on a visit home. He left Atlanta on the 24th ult., and reports everything there in good condition. He will return to his regiment in a few days.

Capt. L. Tiffany, Quartermaster 3d division, 17th army corps, leaves for Atlanta this morning.

ARREST OF PICKPOCKETS.—Last evening four suspicious looking characters, two of them known pickpockets, were arrested at the depot of the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, being captured in the act of picking the pockets of passengers. The arrest was made by Detective Strobel and the police officers of the Milwaukee and North Western depot.

AWARDS FOR COMMISSARY STORES.—Maj. Taylor, Commissary of Subsistence, U. S. A., made the following awards yesterday:

B. Adams & Co., 1,000 brls XXXX flour, at	$8.15
B. Adams & Co., 1,000 brls Union Mills, at	7.75
Webster & Co., 200 bu beans, at	2.83
J. S. Kirk & Co., 7,000 lbs erasive soap, at 10 100 lbs	11.50

DETERMINED TO DIE BUT COULD NOT.—Yesterday morning, Francis O'Neil, Company B, 15th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, deliberately drew a razor across his throat, while ostensibly engaged in shaving himself at Camp Douglas. As the gash was high up, it did not sever his windpipe, and he still lives, though in a precarious condition. On being questioned as to what prompted him to commit the horrid deed, he said he was tired of life.

NAVAL FAIR AT BOSTON.—A most charming affair took place at the house of J. Y. Sanger, Esq., on Thursday evening, on the occasion of the drawing of an elegant afghan, made by several young ladies of this city, in anticipation of the demands now made for articles for the Naval Fair. The fortunate winner of this beautiful article, with the most unexpected courtesy, generously returned the afghan to the young ladies, to be used again for the same Fair. It will probably be forwarded to Boston with the $250 already realized.

BEWARE OF THIEVES—LOOK OUT FOR YOUR POCKETS.—On Wednesday evening last a leading South Water street merchant narrowly escaped robbery at the hands of some unknown thieves. He was returning home in a crowded Madison street car, and being obliged to stand, was placed in close contiguity with three or four suspicious looking men. Not, however, suspecting any wrong, the gentleman paid little attention to his companions, and was consequently surprised upon reaching his residence to find that his pantaloons, in the vicinity of his pocket, had been neatly cut to the length of three or four inches. This was, however, the extent of his loss; the thieves had miscalculated the location, and left the pocket in statu quo.

SWINDLING.—A man from Litchfield, Hillsdale county, Michigan, named Daniel Hiller, was yesterday swindled out of $60 by the often exposed confidence game. He met the swindlers—two well-dressed nice young men—on Clark street, and getting into conversation with them found they were well acquainted with his friends in Elkhart, whither he was going. Of course they wanted to "pay a little bill," but funds were short although they had a check on a Chicago bank for $1,260, which their new found friend might keep if he would loan them $60. It was done, and the parties went to pay the bill and left their victim standing on the corner of Washington and Clark streets, where he waited nearly two hours for them to return and did not suspect that he had been victimized until he was informed of the fact.

SUICIDE.—Yesterday, at the Northwestern depot, a most painful case of suicide occurred arising from mental derangement. The unfortunate man was Joseph B. Gose, a farmer, twenty-four years of age, residing at Bethel, Oxford county, Maine. He was on his way from his home, to St. Anthony's Falls, Minnesota, traveling in company with a few friends. In crossing the river at Detroit, he exhibited the first symptoms of mental aberration. His friends became alarmed and kept a close watch upon his actions. Yesterday at the depot he managed to elude their vigilance and in about half an hour was found under a car with his throat cut from ear to ear, life entirely extinct. He had used a pocket knife to perform the fatal act. He was a strictly temperate man, unmarried and leaves an aged father to mourn the rash act.

THE BEST OF BOOKS.—The Bible is the best of books—its name signifies, par excellence, "The Book." Still, there are differences in the form under which it is presented to us. The best form of the best book is a combination of merit. Following this idea, thousands of our brightest intellects have been entirely taxed to present the book of books in the worthiest shape. Some have come nearer to our ideal of the beautiful as enhancing the sublime, than Fletcher's edition of the Bible, as just published, with superb illustrations by some of our best living artists. Alexander Fyfe, a gentleman long known in this city as a carrier of the TRIBUNE, has assumed the canvass for this work, and will call on our citizens for subscriptions in the morning. We commend him and it to the public.

MORE OF THE HIGGINS-PETRIE CASE.—Henry Petrie, who has figured prominently in a crim. con. case recently, was yesterday brought before Justice Brown, charged with violence towards Dr. A. Judson Higgins, whom he charged with being the seducer of his wife. It was stated that Dr. Higgins was passing along the hall of the house where the parties mutually reside, when he was met by Petrie and told that if he advanced another step he would do so at his peril, Petrie at the same time making an attempt to draw a pistol—it is supposed—from his coat pocket. He was required to give bail in the sum of $500. Petrie had scarcely left the court when he was again arrested at the instance of Dr. Higgins, charged this time with slander against his moral character. He was lodged in jail to await further action.

Pressing Hay—New and Admirable Invention.

The hay crop of the United States foots up to-day more than our foreign commerce, and three times as large as any cotton crop ever raised in the country. This statement may seem startling to those who have given no thought or consideration to the matter, but it is nevertheless true, as we can easily prove by official figures. According to the Compendium of the Census, just issued by the Census Bureau, the hay crop of 1859, the last year of which we have record, was within a small fraction of twenty millions of tons, an increase of ... millions of tons in ten years. The same ratio of increase would make the amount raised this year not far from twenty-three millions tons; and it will doubtless continue to increase faster than any other product of the soil. Putting the hay crop of the present year at 23,000,000 tons, and the market value at $20 per ton—and we think both figures are below the facts—we have the aggregate of the enormous sum of $460,000,000. The highest value ever attached to any cotton crop raised in this country was $160,000,000, or about one third the value of the hay crop. From the bulky character of the hay product, its sale has been almost exclusively confined to the United States, and largely to the immediate vicinity of its growth, and for this reason at least one-half the value of the crop has been lost to the producer, from the want of a market.

How to remedy this evil has been a question of much import for many years. The inventive genius of the Yankee artisan has been busy—and not without gratifying results—to produce combined machinery by which the bulky character of this article of domestic economy could be so reduced as to render its transportation, by rail or water, as easy and as economical as any other class of merchandise. We will not say that in this desideratum the acme of success has been reached; but we do say that in the production of the WASTE ROLLER HAY PRESS the natural progress of very many years has been accomplished in a single day, and the difficulties which the bulky character of the hay formerly interposed to its easy and cheap transportation no longer exist. By this invention hay can be reduced in bulk below the average of ordinary merchandise usually transported on track or in vessels. This being the fact, the whole markets of the world are open to, and will eventually be mainly dependent upon, the United States for hay, straw, wood fiber, &c., which can only be raised where land is plenty and cheap.

We saw one of these WASTE ROLLER HAY PRESSES in operation at Mendota a few days since, and notes down a few facts, which we will give to the readers of the TRIBUNE. The principle upon which this Press operates is different, we think, from any press now in use. The first peculiarity of the machine is the use of rollers for crushing the hay or straw, thus reducing the tubular character of the fibre to a flat substance, and removing the elasticity, thereby excluding the air and ... [illegible]

[illegible]

The proprietors of the press, in a circular before us, claim that they can turn out a perfect bale of hay, weighing from 400 to 500 pounds, in FIVE MINUTES. We timed the machine, and saw a perfect bale of hay made, weighing 480 pounds, in FOUR MINUTES AND THIRTY SECONDS. ... [illegible]

It is well known that railroad companies have prohibited the shipping of loose pressed hay upon ... [illegible]

[illegible]

THE DRAFT.

Again Suspended Yesterday—Recruiting—Provost Bulletin—Examinations of Drafted Men—Ward Meetings.

Notwithstanding the order received on Thursday evening from Col. Oakes at Springfield, the Board of Enrollment did not proceed with the draft yesterday. It was simply impossible. The numbers issued to drafted men had brought in so many that the whole time of the Board was occupied yesterday in examining them. From sheer inability, therefore, to perform functions necessitating the possession of ubiquity, the draft was again postponed. Another day of grace was thus given to the delinquent wards, the effect of which will probably be to render the draft unnecessary in one or two of them. The Thirteenth Ward is at last full, the Second will not be drafted, the Third may be, but for the Eleventh there seems to be no hope; its arrearages are too great to be paid in full ere the draft shall overtake it, though it too may possibly fill up before the drafted men are called on to report in person.

ENLISTMENTS.

The following are the enlistments of yesterday, which were credited on the quotas of the various wards presenting the men. The large number of men credited to the Thirteenth Ward have not been mustered in, in Chicago. They are credited in accordance with an order received from Col. Oakes, to the effect that the men have been obtained in St. Louis and will arrive in this city this morning, when the ward will officially be declared to be out of the draft: Wheeling 7, Northfield 2, Maine 2, Leyden 2, Lake 2, Palos 1, Third Ward 6, Sixth Ward 1, Seventh Ward 20, Eighth Ward 1, Ninth Ward 4, Tenth Ward 6, Thirteenth Ward 77. Total, 142.

DEFICITS.

The following are the deficits of the various sub-districts, up to a late hour last evening. Five men have been enlisted by Capt. Harty, and one by Capt. Pomeroy, all of which are for the Seventh ward and are duly credited:

Wheeling	13	Thornton	13
Northfield	9	Rich	9
Maine	13	Bloom	1
Niles	9	1st ward	1
Leyden	14	2d ward	13
Proviso	1	3d ward	53
Cicero	1	4th ward	
Lyons	25	5th ward	97
Lake	9	6th ward	35
Lemont	22	8th ward	77
Palos	4	9th ward	60
Worth	17	10th ward	8
Calumet	26	11th ward	82
Orland	11	12th ward	83
Bremen	16	New Trier	14

Total deficit ... 813

EXAMINATION OF DRAFTED MEN.

The examination of drafted men was continued yesterday at the office of the Provost Marshal. Notices were served upon conscripts from the towns of Wheeling, Maine and Palos, and the following is the result of the proceedings. In Wheeling 36 men were summoned to appear, and all reported as in duty bound. Nineteen were held to personal service, 1 furnished a substitute, 15 were exempted for physical disability, and 23 for other causes. In Maine 44 were summoned. Of these 8 failed to appear, 10 were held to personal service, 2 furnished substitutes, 11 were exempted for physical disability, and 11 for other causes. In Palos 20 received notices to report for examination, but only 15 appeared. Of these, 5 were physically disabled from performing military duty, 5 exempted for other causes, 1 furnished a substitute, and 4 were held for personal service.

TO-DAY.

It is not yet known whether or not the draft will proceed to-day. The men examined to-day will probably be those drafted in the towns of Leyden and Schaumburg.

TENTH WARD.

To the Citizens of the Tenth Ward:

About one-third of the persons enrolled in your Ward, with many liberal minded and loyal hearted gentlemen who are not subject to the draft, have contributed to the Ward War Fund about $10,000. By this aid, the Executive Committee, with the co-operation of many true and good citizens, have been enabled to fill the quota of the Ward and save it from the draft. All persons who contributed to this fund, whether liable or exempt from the draft, as well as those who took scrip, are cordially invited to attend a public meeting at the Engine House on the corner of Washington and Clinton streets, this evening at 7 o'clock, to rejoice in the success of getting our Ward out of the "wind." By order of the Committee.

ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE.

Second Day's Proceedings—Election of Elders and Deacons—Educational Meeting.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Conference met yesterday morning at 8½ o'clock, Bishop Kingsley in the Chair.

The proceedings were opened with the customary devotional exercises, conducted by Rev. L. S. Walker.

The Secretary called the roll, and a large number of the delegates answered their names. On motion, it was resolved to omit the roll call in the future.

Rev. H. W. Cobb, General Agent of the Freedmen's Aid Commission, was introduced by the presiding Bishop, and spoke at length in relation to the aims and objects of the Commission. He spoke feelingly on the destitute condition of the negro, both morally and socially. He appealed in the strongest terms, to the Methodist Church, for support and aid in carrying out the objects of the Mission.

On motion, a committee consisting of Revs. G. L. S. Stuff, C. H. Fowler, and Hooper Crews, was appointed to take the subject under consideration, and report thereon.

Rev. James S. Smart of the Garrett Biblical Institute, then addressed the Conference, urging the claims of the Institute, and asking for endowments and other pecuniary aid.

The following gentlemen were then introduced to the Conference: Revs. Bades of Detroit, Moyes of Kansas, Edwards of Detroit; Copp of Indiana, and Schoonmaker of Wyoming. M. Raymond, D. D., of Baltimore, H. Ritchie, Central Illinois, and Chas. S. Keating.

The second question was then taken up. Who are ministers on trial?

The committee on Rev W. H. Case reported in favor of discontinuing charges against him. He was accordingly continued on trial.

The committee on Rev. C. F. McReading submitted a report, which was on motion temporarily laid over.

A communication was received from E. H. Coddington of Iowa City, asking to be ordained deacon.

On motion, the communication was received and adopted.

The Conference then resumed the case of C. F. McReading, and he was continued on trial.

Rev. George Anderson, J. H. Reeves, George Cross, John H. Thomas, N. H. Axtel, and John Winterringham were continued on trial.

A petition was received from S. F. Pearson of Keokuk, asking to be elected deacon, so that he could accept a position as army chaplain. The petition was granted.

Rev. J. M. Sterdinnips was granted a location.

Rev. M. C. Smith was continued a deacon of the second class.

The fifth question was taken up. "Who have been elected and ordained Elders this year?" Bros. John Frost, W. H. Goss, Isaac Linebarger, and Leonard Bolt were elected.

The Conference then took a short recess, during which the Sacrament was administered to the members.

Rev. Mr. Chapin, of Minnesota, presented an appeal to the Conference for aid to remove the debt on a church at St. Cloud, eighty miles north of St. Paul. This church is the pioneer church of the West—the vanguard of Methodism on the march toward the Red River.

Rev. Mr. Haggarty, of Wisconsin, also addressed the Conference, on the subject of obtaining aid for the benefit of the church in Wisconsin.

Rev. Mr. Noyes, of Kansas, also made some remarks relative to his charge in Shawnee county, and addressed an urgent appeal to the Conference for aid.

Rev. Mr. Davidson, of Missouri, made a stirring appeal to the Conference for assistance. The church in Missouri has suffered much in consequence of the rebel invasions, and guerilla parties. The people of the State have undergone terrible inflictions, and the church is in need of assistance. The speaker gave a very interesting resume of the horrors of civil war along the route of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, and during the recital many of the audience were deeply affected. He spoke at length on the persecutions inflicted on himself and another minister in the city of Hannibal.

The fourth question was then taken up, "Who are the Deacons?" George Richardson, M. F. Havermale, Warren Taplin passed to superannuated relation. James S. Chadwick, W. A. Smith, J. W. Martin, Joseph Wardle, F. D. Corwin, C. H. Fowler, J. A. Gray, were elected Deacons.

Rev. Mr. Jewett submitted the following:

Resolved, That this Conference re-affirms the sentiment expressed in our resolution of last year, respecting the re-arrangements of the districts and, and again we respectfully ask the presiding Bishop to reduce the work of our conference to five districts.

Dr. Hitchcock thought it had better be laid over until some information comes to hand concerning it. He would leave it to the Bishop.

Mr. Jewett explained the motion at length.

On motion of Dr. Hitchcock it was laid over until Monday.

Rev. Mr. Bibbins, Treasurer of the Tract Society, asked to be relieved from duty. The request was granted, and J. S. Chadwick was appointed in his stead.

The Secretary read the minutes, the doxology was sung, the benediction pronounced, after which the Conference adjourned till 8½ o'clock this morning.

A public meeting in the interest of the educational policy the Methodist Episcopal Church, was held last evening in the Wabash Avenue Church, which was well filled.

THE CANAL STREET HOMICIDE.

Holding the Inquest—Testimony—The Prisoner Exonerated and Discharged.

Coroner Wagner yesterday held an inquest on the body of Peter Curtin, whose death at the hands of a soldier was reported in the TRIBUNE yesterday. The evidence adduced was very meagre, but from it and the circumstances surrounding the case, the jury considered themselves bound to discharge the prisoner.

The deceased seems to have been an intensely violent partisan, and had in conversation frequently declared that he would kill any soldier or hireling of Lincoln. ... It is reported that but a few weeks ago he drew a pistol upon a well-known citizen of Chicago for denouncing the use of such language. ... [illegible]

TESTIMONY.

Edwin Edwards, sworn: Live on the corner of Canal and Adams streets. Was sitting in my house and saw a buggy standing in front of the saloon mentioned. Saw one man running away, and another standing by a pile of lumber. I went to the man by the lumber. He said that a man had been shot. I asked who he was shot by. He answered by the soldier. He said the soldier ordered them to halt, and the deceased got out to see what was wanted, and the soldier shot him dead. ... [illegible]

The prisoner—Edward Ludlam—gave the following statement: I am a private in Company B, 15th regiment V. R. C., and am stationed at Camp Douglas. Yesterday I, in company with others, was detailed to guard a squad of recruits and substitutes to Springfield. Capt. Baker was in command. ... [illegible]

The jury returned the following verdict: "We, the jury, find that the said Peter Curtin came to his death from the effects of a musket shot fired at the hands of William Ludlam, and that said William Ludlam was in the line of his duty at the time of performing the deed."

INEFFICIENCY OF THE POLICE.

The Late Attack on Rev. Z. M. Humphrey.

A meeting of the members of the First Presbyterian Church was held on Wednesday evening, in the lecture room of the church, to take action with regard to the late violent assault upon, and robbery of, their pastor—Rev. Z. M. Humphrey. After some preliminary remarks by H. E. Seelye, O. Kendall was called to the Chair, and A. H. Camp bell was chosen Secretary.

A series of resolutions were offered by E. S. Wells, expressive of regret at the alarming and increasing insecurity of life and property in our city, and praying for an immediate increase in the police force, or other efficient action tending to secure greater safety to life and property in our midst. It is being circulated for signatures.

The following gentlemen were then selected to constitute the committee contemplated by the resolutions: Messrs. S. P. Farrington, E. S. Wells, Wm. C. Grant, J. P. Brooks, and H. E. Seelye.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned.

The committee subsequently adopted a petition.

[We would most respectfully join our voice in the petition; a more miserably inefficient police force than we now have could scarcely be found or supposed.—EDS.]

SOLDIERS' REST.—Forty men of the 196th Pennsylvania Volunteers, arrived at the Rest yesterday morning from Springfield, in charge of Capt. Philipton.

During the week ending Thursday evening, 2,905 guests have been entertained and 4,032 meals served.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Notice.—The "committee on organization" appointed by the citizens, to aid in organizing the "19th Illinois" as an independent citizens corps, are hereby called upon to meet at Parlor No. 1, Tremont House, at 7:30 o'clock this (Saturday) evening, to take the matter into consideration.

The committee is composed of the following named gentlemen, viz: Col. John J. Hancock, Col. J. H. Tucker, Col. J. F. Beatty, Ira Y. Munn, Esq., Frederick Tuttle, Esq., Murray Nelson, Esq., George W. Gage, Esq., Col. R. M. Hough, Col. John M. Loomis, Col. C. G. Hammond, C. G. Wicker, Esq., John B. Turner, Esq., J. J. Richards, Esq., George Snieder, Esq.

By order of Col. JOHN L. HANCOCK, Chairman of Committee on Organization.

The Swedish Union Club will have a meeting this and every Saturday evening, at German Hall, corner of Indiana and Wells streets.

Sword Presentation.—Last evening, at their Armory in the Lind Block, the members of company C, 19th Illinois, Zouave citizen's corps, presented their Captain, Mr. A. Goldsmith, with a splendid and serviceable sword. This organization seems to be wide awake and progressing finely, and as soon as they can procure uniforms, will make a good show as to numbers, drill and efficiency.

Nursery and Half-Orphan Asylum.—All ladies interested in the Nursery and Half Orphan Asylum are requested to meet at Bryan Hall, on Tuesday, October 11, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. A punctual attendance is requested.

Dr. Bigelow.—A friend in need is Dr. Bigelow to those afflicted with diseases of a private chronic nature, and those persons who suffer from this class of maladies should not hesitate to apply at once to him for that aid which his long experience enables him to give. ... Dr. Bigelow, at his office, No. 179 Clark street, corner of Monroe.

Bronchitis, Coughs, Asthma, and all all disorders of the Throat and Lungs, are relieved by using "Brown's Bronchial Troches."

"I have been afflicted with Bronchitis during the past winter, and found no relief until I found your 'Bronchial Troches.' C. H. GARDNER, Principal of Rutger's Female Institute, New York.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma." REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

"It gives me great pleasure to certify to the efficacy of your Bronchial Troches, in an affection of the throat and voice, induced by public singing. They have suited my case exactly, relieving my throat and clearing the voice so that I could sing with ease. T. DUCHARME, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

"When somewhat hoarse from cold or over-exertion in public speaking, I have uniformly found Brown's Troches afford relief." HENRY WILKES, D. D., Pastor of Zion Church, Montreal.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicines at 25 cents a box. oc15-d6Tues, Thu&Satim

Metropolitan Hall to Rent.—This Hall is to rent for all the purposes for which such halls are ordinarily used. Terms moderate. Applications can be made at the office, adjoining the entrance to the Hall.

In Consumption and all Pulmonary Complaints, Dr. Jayne's Expectorant will afford immediate relief, by removing the difficulty of breathing, and causing an easy expectoration, whereby all irritating and obstructing matters are removed from the lungs. Having maintained its reputation in all parts of the world for over a quarter of a century, it is confidently recommended as the best remedy ever offered for the diseases it professes to cure. Sold by druggists everywhere. oc1-t-T&S-T&Sat

Dr Justin Hayes' Institute, 96 State street, Chicago, speciality treatment of chronic diseases. For further particulars send for a number of the *Peoples' Journal of Health*. P. O. Drawer 6348.

Markets by Telegraph.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 7, 1864.

FLOUR—A better feeling and higher prices asked. Superfine and extra now held at $8.00@8.75.

GRAIN—Wheat in better demand and 10c higher. Sales red at $1.80; white $1.90 @2.00. Corn very dull at $1.25 for ear, and $1.28@1.30 for shelled. Oats dull and nominal at 68@70c. Rye also dull and prices declined 5c—closing at $1.30. Barley in fair request and prices steady at $1.50@1.65 for spring and fall.

WHISKY—Held nominally at $1.76, but without sales.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork nominal at $40; shoulders 17c; rib sides 22c, and clear rib at 23c. Bacon about the same as last reported. Lard dull at 19@20c for country and city.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, Friday Evening, Oct. 7.

TOBACCO—Active. Prices fully sustained. Break very small; 21 hhds offered; 18 sold. Factory lugs $6.75@9.00; planters' $11.00 @13.25; common shipping leaf $15.00@19.00; manufacturing $19.00@23.50; good and fall $26.25.

FLOUR—Firm. Receipts 2,174 brls. Superfine $9.00 @9.75; single extra $9.90@9.75; double extra $10.00@10.25.

GRAIN—Wheat firm and in fair demand at $1.80@1.85 for red; $1.90@1.95 for prime; $1.97@2.00 for choice; $2.05@2.25 for extra prime. Corn firm at $1.38 for mixed; $1.40 for white, to arrive. Oats dull and unchanged. Small lots at 80@85c. Rye steady at $1.65. Barley quiet. Fall at $2.00; spring at $4.10.

WHISKY—Lower at $1.80@1.70.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BRIDGEPORT, Friday, Oct. 7.

CLEARED—P. Northrup, Peru; Chauncey, Kankakee Feeder; Conveyance, Lemont; Alliance, Ottawa, 77,400 feet lumber, 6,850 lath; Seneca, Seneca, 73,676 feet lumber, 3,800 lath; W. S. Gurnee, Lemont; Excelsior, Kankakee Feeder, 68,000 ft lumber, 5,400 pcs lath; S. F. Gale, Lemont.

ARRIVED—None.

BRIDGEPORT, Oct. 7—7 P. M.

CLEARED—D. Hess, Lemont; Resolute, Lemont; Advance, Lemont; Prairie Queen, Ottawa; Imperial, Lockport, 25 cords stave bolts; H. Cooley, Morris, 39,440 pcs lath, 24 brls lime, 25 brls salt; Sebastopol, Utica; Clyde, Seneca, 46,321 lumber, 5,000 pcs lath.

ARRIVED—T. A. Leonard, LaSalle, 127 tons coal; Lady Franklin, Lemont, 30 yds rubble stone; Josephine, Lemont, 30 yds rubble stone, 12 yds dimension stone; S. F. Gale, Lemont, 45 yds dimension stone; Comet, Morris, 2,000 bu corn, 1,460 bu oats, 1,145 bu wheat, 317 bu barley, 17,181 lbs seeds.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, Friday Evening, Oct. 7.

UP—None.

DOWN—Rawson, Watson, Orphan, Altair, Platt, Collins, Norwegian.

Wind southwest.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 7.

FLOUR—Very dull and slow of sale, but prices are unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; western and Penn. red, $1.80; white, $2.25. Corn dull; yellow, $1.65. Oats firm.

PETROLEUM—Very dull. Crude 36@38c; refined in bond 52@53c; free 72@74c.

WHISKY—Dull and lower. Ohio $1.78.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, Friday Evening, Oct. 7.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged at $8.50@8.75 for No 1 spring; $9.75@9.85 for red winter; $9.95 @9.75 for white winter; and $1.25@10.50 for double extra.

GRAIN—Wheat in limited demand and market better. ... Other grains quiet and nominal.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Dull.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Friday, Oct. 7.

[illegible]

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Friday Evening, Oct. 7.

MONEY—Active and steady at 7 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Irregular and unsettled at ...

GOLD—Excited and firmer, opening at 197½, advancing to 198½, declining to 195½, ...

[illegible]

MARRIED.

In this city, on the 5th inst., at the residence of ... by the Rev. ..., Mr. AUGUSTUS E. PELTON and Miss LIZZIE ...

DIED.

In this city, Oct. 6th, of dysentery, STANLEY ... son of Geo. B. and Isabella K. Clark, aged ...

Funeral will be attended at the residence of the parents, ... to-day (Saturday) at ...

In this city, Oct. 6th, 1864, of ..., DAVID W. ..., aged 26 years and ...

The funeral will be attended this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from ... Wabash avenue, between Congress and Van Buren streets.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM McDONOUGH COUNTY

Gov. Yates' Speech at Macomb Yesterday.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MACOMB, Ill., Friday, Oct. 7, 1864.

The Union mass meeting held in this city to-day, has largely exceeded the expectations of our friends. For two days the weather has been so inclement that all hopes of securing a crowd had, with the arrival of Gov. Yates and the other distinguished speakers, vanished, but the people will listen to eloquent advocates of the truth, despite the rain and mud, and chilling winds. There were fully 5,000 persons present, who listened to the spirited utterances of his Excellency, and testified by their cheers and shouts of approbation their pleasure at his earnest and eloquent words. He said it afforded him pleasure to meet the friends and brothers of the brave soldiers of Illinois from McDonough, and to talk with them about the issues involved in the present political crisis. We are in the midst of cruel war, and must accept its responsibilities. The question whether we must fight out this war or not, is not one of our own choosing. We must fight on until victory shall crown our proud banners. This is not a war now for the people, emphatically, and there is no man however exalted or however lowly, whose elective franchise is not all powerful in deciding the destiny of this great nation. In no other country are such privileges granted to all, and this it is that constitutes our peculiar pride and glory as a people.

On the 8th of November next, the preferences of this great nation will be expressed at the ballot box, and upon that expression will depend the solution of the question of national existence or national annihilation. If the issue of that election shall result in the endorsement of the policy enunciated in the platform of the Chicago Convention, then farewell to all our country's glory and greatness.

If the President be not sustained in his measures for the prosecution of this war, then the Union will be dissolved in very truth—then are we afloat on the wide waste of anarchy, and nothing but the terrors of a military despotism will be our unhappy future.

He said it was as important for the general we have that the State ticket should succeed as it was that Mr Lincoln should be elected. If the State authorities do not give the Government an efficient, hearty and earnest support, it will be impossible to bring about a satisfactory result looking to the maintenance of the national integrity and the restoration of an honorable peace. He instanced the disgraceful exhibitions of mob violence in the city of New York, and remarked how different would have been their treatment had a loyal Governor filled the executive chair instead of Horatio Seymour. That outbreak was in his opinion intended by its instigation to aid the guerilla Morgan, who had just then crossed over into Ohio. Should such an exhibition of mob violence occur in Illinois while he was Governor, the streets of the city where it occurred should run with human gore but that the authority of the Government should be maintained. He knew how much more cordially the President had been supported by him than he would have been had a violent Copperhead occupied the chair of State instead of himself. He had been fettered by a Copperhead legislature and by a Copperhead Treasurer. His hands had been tied, and he had been compelled to borrow every dollar required to carry on the State Government. If instead of the gallant Oglesby and his associates on the State ticket the people should elect Jim Robinson and his associates, they could be certain that no support would be given the President in the further prosecution of this war. He had attended upon the sittings of the Chicago Convention, bearing in mind how the scriptures had said that Sodom and Gomorrah would have been saved had there been ten righteous persons there, but when he returned he remembered how that Lot's wife was turned into a pillar of salt for looking back, and he had never turned his eyes thitherward since.

Gov. Yates then gave a humorous description of the incongruous material that made up the Chicago Convention and indulged in a scathing analysis of its platform. When the convention adjourned they thought they had things all their own way, but they had not gone fifty miles from Chicago before they found out their mistake. They had expected cheers and shouts for Little Mac, but they heard cheers and shouts for Honest Old Abe. He said that his faith in the re-election of Mr. Lincoln amounted to a certainty. After the convention the people laid low and kept dark just as our fathers did when behind the little line of entrenchments at Bunker Hill they awaited the onset of the proud British army. They wanted to see, and read, and digest the platform that they might determine whether or not the persons who composed the Chicago Convention were traitors or not. They had seen, and read, and digested, and they will record their verdict in November. The people are always patriotic, and they will stand by the constituted authorities, right or wrong. The bare announcement of the Convention that it was their conviction that hostilities should cease and the war be brought to an ignominious and dishonorable conclusion, ran through the hearts of the American people like a shiver. He showed the impracticability of a general armistice and a national convention, and demonstrated that such could only revert to our own disgrace and the advantage of the rebels. He then examined the military and civil career of McClellan and Pendleton, and contrasted it with the career of President Lincoln, and closed with an urgent appeal for the support of the State and national ticket, and advised his hearers to relax no efforts until the ides of November had crowned our banners with the laurel wreaths of victory. Then we could reasonably hope that peace would shed abroad its holy influences over the land, and that the great rebellion and its cause would be known no more to all this nation but in history.

Gov. Yates was applauded throughout. When he had concluded Judge Kellogg was introduced, and made a rousing speech that fairly electrified his audience. It was one of the most satisfactory of the campaign, and I only regret that want of space forbids my telegraphing you a synopsis of it.

FROM GALESBURG.

Unsuccessful Little Mackerel Fishery in Knox County.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

GALESBURG, Ill., Oct. 6, 1864.

The great Copperhead pow-wow, so long advertised, came off here to-day, and was a magnificent fizzle, and disappointed the unterrified themselves. Women, boys, and mounted guerillas, shouting for Jeff. Davis, paraded our streets from morning until night, to the great disgust of loyal citizens, who wisely let them take their course without interference. At the stands, less than 4,000 people were gathered, of which fully one-third were Union men, attracted by motives of curiosity.

Much good was done the Union cause by this demonstration. Men who have been life-long Democrats declared they would not support such doctrines as were preached to-day. One of the Marshals quit the procession in disgust when cheers were given for Jeff. Davis. The Union men held a big mass meeting in Dunn's Hall at night, and by giving utterance to their loyal sentiments helped to clear the infected atmosphere that pervaded the city during the day. Look out for an astounding report from this "Abolition City" next November, for the boys declare they will roll up 900 majority for Lincoln and Johnson in Galesburg.

FROM GRANT'S ARMY.

The Latest Situation—Our Position North of the James—Rebel Loss at Fort Harrison, 4000—Death of a Rebel General—The South Side Railroad—Sheridan's Situation.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 7.—The *Commercial's* dispatch says great activity prevails in Grant's front where the armies are engaged in throwing up earthworks.

Gen Sheridan has abundant supplies until the new connections are formed.

Great activity prevails at Alexandria. Trains are running to Manassas Gap and Culpepper.

The intelligence from the Army of the Potomac to-day is that unusual quiet prevailed during Wednesday night and yesterday morning.

Our forces on the South Side Railroad are within sound and sight of the railroad, and in a strong position, capable, it is said, of resisting any rebel assault. It appears that the rebels are not using that railroad to any extent.

The *Herald's* 9th corps correspondent says no hostilities whatever are going on in their front. The rebel dead in front of Fort Harrison still lie unburied, the rebels firing on our men when they went out to bury them.

The rebel loss in the assaults on Saturday is admitted to be 4,000.

Ewell is said to be in command of the defenses of Richmond, Lee having gone back to Petersburg.

The *Herald's* Martinsburg correspondent of the 6th, says it is reported there that Hampton's legion had destroyed the bridge over Stoney Creek at Edenburg.

The *Herald's* correspondent with the cavalry on the left of our line, October 4th, says: There has been no fighting in this division since General Davies gave Wade Hampton such a whipping a few days since. We still hold the ground, and are ready at a moment's notice to renew the battle, but are waiting other movements before taking the offensive.

Richmond papers of the 4th acknowledge the loss of Gen Dunnovan.

Our pickets are now only about fifty yards distant from the enemy, and the most kindly feeling exists all along the line. Interviews between officers are of frequent occurrence, and there is a mutual understanding that the pickets should not fire on each other. They acknowledge a defeat on Saturday, and claim that the whole of Sheridan's corps was opposed to them.

The *Herald's* correspondent at Bermuda, the base of supplies for Gen. Butler's army, says that the greatest and most encouraging activity prevails. The Chief Quartermaster of the army of the James, Col Dodge, and his assistants are tireless in their efforts to forward the supplies for the troops, and their unremitting success tends greatly to heighten the already elastic spirits of both officers and men.

Yesterday (3d) nothing was done in relation to the advance on Richmond, for purely military reasons, other than to perfect the details of the movement, and consequently there is no news from the extreme front proper for the public to know.

The weather, though rainy and the roads muddy, cannot be said now to be unfavorable to the prosecution of hostilities. At all events hostilities will go forward.

The *Herald's* correspondent with the 10th corps, October 4th, writes: There has been no change in the military position hereabouts since my last dispatch. In the vicinity of Fort Harrison, on the right of the 18th corps, the enemy, yet feeling very sore and continue skirmishing with our pickets. They seem, however, to have abandoned the idea of repossessing this important work, since their disastrous repulse of Saturday, and are busy throwing up a line of works further back. This evening their gunboats in the James opened a furious cannonading on Fort Harrison, which lasted for about half an hour, but hurt nobody. The charge upon this work on Saturday is acknowledged by the enemy to have been disastrous in the extreme. Two entire divisions were engaged in the effort to recapture the work, but were repulsed with the loss, according to rebel accounts, of over four hundred men. The statement is grossly incorrect. We captured nearly three hundred prisoners and seven battle flags, while there are yet remaining on the ground over which the assault was made several hundred dead bodies.

Major Mulford, United States Agent for the Exchange of Prisoners, arrived at Deep Bottom this afternoon, on the steamer New York, with a large number of rebel prisoners for exchange. He passed through our lines this evening to Richmond, under a flag of truce, to arrange the exchange with the rebel authorities.

Deserters to the number of twenty or thirty come into our ranks daily.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Rebel News via Richmond—The Rebel Press on the Virginia Situation—Jeff Davis' Speech—Loss of a Blockade Runner.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 7.—Richmond papers of the 3d and 4th claim that Early holds Sheridan in check; and Early, in a dispatch to the citizens of Lynchburg, says if they will turn out to beat off the raiders, he will hold the main force of the enemy where they are.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 4th says a Union cavalry force was fourteen miles from Gordonsville, marching on that place.

Gen. Lee, on the 1st, reports the repulse of our forces in East Tennessee, near Jonesboro.

The Richmond papers acknowledge the steady advance of the Union armies on both sides of the James. They discuss Grant's movements with great anxiety.

Jeff. Davis, in his speech at Macon, made a ringing appeal to the Georgians to fill up the army, saying that two-thirds of the rebel army were absent without leave—that is, deserted. He said he would get re-enforcements from Virginia to Georgia, because there were as many in the former State as in the latter. He had been asked why Early was not sent to Georgia instead of the Shenandoah Valley. It was because Lynchburg was threatened.

What would prevent the Union troops, if Early was withdrawn, from taking Lynchburg, and ...

putting a complete cordon of men around Richmond.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 4th, in a long review of the recent advance upon that city by Grant, on the north side of the James, evinces the greatest anxiety concerning the situation, and deplores the loss of Battery Harrison, the work captured by our forces and held afterwards against several desperate assaults by the rebels, in which their losses were heavy. It concludes as follows: "Let troops be brought to Virginia without delay from everywhere, for Virginia is the pillar of the Confederacy at present. The lines are secure but their safety cannot be fairly left to Lee's present army, which has too great a load on it already."

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 5th says: The steamer Condor was run in on Saturday and beached off Wilmington, to escape capture. Mrs. Rose Greenhough, a passenger, is said to have been drowned. Hon. J. P. Holcomb was also a passenger and escaped.

CAIRO, Oct. 7.—A prisoner captured by Forrest's raid on Memphis has returned. He reports that Wheeler sent 150 wagons to Corinth for provisions. Forrest sent them back empty. Wheeler's men were suffering for food. When the condition of affairs at Mobile reached Forrest he ordered all the cattle under his control to be sent there for beef.

The rebels stripped Montgomery, Alabama, to be in imminent danger.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

General Ewing's Unparalleled March from Pilot Knob to Rolla.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.—It is with heartfelt satisfaction that we announce the safe arrival of General Ewing in this city, after having passed through one of the bloodiest battles of the war, and cut his way through overwhelming numbers of the enemy. We learn from one of the party the following interesting particulars of the march from Pilot Knob to Rolla, and the trip from Rolla to St. Louis:

On the night of the 26th, Lieutenant Murphy was placed in command of the artillery of the Fort, and the rebels were seen in large numbers on all sides. A council of war was held, at which Gen. Ewing stated that his orders were to evacuate the fort in case he ascertained that General Price was in command of the rebels. He was satisfied of the presence of Price, but resolved to give him a taste of his quality before leaving. We have already published detailed accounts of the bloody battle and brilliant victory which ensued, and pass on to the moment when the fort was evacuated.

At 3 o'clock Wednesday morning, the command of Gen. Ewing marched out, and the fort was blown up. They had to pass within 600 yards of a rebel brigade which had been posted to cut off their retreat, but they were not seriously molested. It was Gen. Ewing's intention to proceed to Potosi, and thence to Mineral Point, and unite with Gen. Smith, who was near that place. In passing through Caledonia, twelve miles south of Potosi, he met Shelby's advance, on their way from Potosi to Pilot Knob. Ewing's advance charged Shelby's advance, killing one, wounding one, and capturing one, and driving them back in much confusion. This attack puzzled Shelby, who supposed Ewing to be still at the Knob, and while the rebel General was inquiring what it meant, Gen. Ewing turned off into the Webster road, and reached that place, twenty-six miles distant, the same evening, having marched forty miles during the day.

Halting at Webster, the horses were fed, and during the night the march was resumed, in the direction of the Southwest Branch of the Pacific railroad. Owing to the intense darkness, however, but little progress was made. At daylight the march was resumed, and when within twenty-two miles of Harrison Station (Leesburg) the rear was attacked by the advance of Shelby's cavalry, causing momentary confusion, and owing to the exhaustion of the men, nearly creating a panic. The gallant 14th cavalry, Captain Campbell, of Gen. Smith's division, rallied by the 3d cavalry M. S. M., under Capt. McKiroy, and the 47th infantry, under Capt. Powers, stood firm, and by their coolness and bravery restored order. The artillery was brought into position, directed by Gen. Ewing in person, and the enemy were driven back and pursued by Capt. Milks, 3d cavalry, M. S. M.

General Ewing's object was to reach the railroad, presuming it was the enemy's intention to delay him until their reinforcements could come up. The march was resumed, and the cavalry force in the rear strengthened by sending Captain Hendricks, 3d M. S. M., from the front to the rear. Constant skirmishing with the rear was kept up for twelve or fourteen miles, but every attack of the enemy was repulsed. At this point a severe fight occurred. The rebels made a desperate charge, which was only repulsed by the skill of Captain Montgomery in handling his guns.

When within three miles of Harrison Station, the rebels made another daring assault, but were driven back with loss. The command reached Harrison Station about six o'clock, P. M. Thursday, closely followed by the enemy. They found some slight breastworks which had been thrown up by the militia, and took position behind them, and planting the artillery, drove the enemy back. General Ewing now went to work to strengthen his position, and the men, although nearly worn out with fatigue, worked cheerfully, and threw up works of railroad ties and corn wood.

At this time a light was seen down the railroad track, and a train arrived from St. Louis, from which a supply of hard bread, flour, whisky, shovels and clothing, was obtained. The locomotive was sent in the direction of Rolla, but soon returned with the report that the track was torn up and the station house burnt at Cuba, eight miles distant.

A bright light was seen in the north, in the direction of Franklin, which was believed to be caused by the burning of bridges. The conductor, George Curry, asked permission to go down the track with the locomotive, and see what caused the light, as well as to procure wood and water, and ascertain if it was practicable to run the train back to St. Louis. The permission was granted, and the artillery was taken from the cars, and it was determined to remain and defend the position to the last extremity. The works were strengthened and extended, and the men obtained a little rest.

The next morning (Friday) another attack was made by the rebels, and skirmishing was kept up all that day and night. On Saturday morning there was a cessation of firing, and General Ewing believed that the enemy were concentrating for another assault.

Messengers were sent to General McNeil at Rolla, thirty-one miles distant, asking for reinforcements and describing the situation. Another party, consisting of Lieutenant Colonel Maupin, 47th Missouri, Colonel William Lindsay, Major Wm. Fletcher, Captain Schenck, A. C. S., and a few others, were sent to reconnoiter the position of the enemy, and, if possible, to open communication with General Rosecrans.

About three o'clock Saturday afternoon, a column of cavalry was seen approaching from the South. The men sprang to their arms, the artillerymen to their guns, and each only resolved to sell his life dearly. The approaching horsemen were observed to wave their hats and make other signs of friendship, and Lieut. Murphy was sent out to meet them and ascertain what were their intentions. He soon returned, accompanied by Col. Beveridge, of the 17th Illinois cavalry, and followed by 600 of his men. As soon as these reinforcements came up, the little garrison made the hills re-echo with their shouts of gladness, which were as heartily responded to by the men of the gallant 17th. These men had been sent to the assistance of Gen. Ewing by Gen. John McNeil, commanding at Rolla.

Scouts were now sent out in all directions, and it was ascertained that the enemy had retired from the front and occupied a position between the station and Washington. Preparations were made to remove the entire command to Rolla, one hundred picked men being left to destroy whatever remained at the station that could be of value to the rebels.

At one o'clock Sunday morning the command started for Rolla, and were not interrupted. At St. James, ten miles from Rolla, they met Gen. Sanborn, who had arrived by forced marches from Springfield, and had with him a large cavalry force. A train of cars was at St. James to convey Gen. Ewing's force to Rolla. The infantry were taken on the cars, and the artillery sent under command of Lieut. Murray.

The command arrived at Rolla on Sunday afternoon before sundown, with 500 men, and every one of the guns with which they had started from Pilot Knob. On Tuesday morning General Ewing resolved to return to St. Louis, and was furnished by Gen. McNeil with an escort of forty picked men of the 9th M. S. M. cavalry, under Lieut. Gannon. They proceeded on the cars to Knob View, fifteen miles distant, and from there started at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning for St. Louis. They passed through Steelville, in Crawford county, and were warmly welcomed by the inhabitants.

At daylight Wednesday morning they arrived at Old Mines, in Washington county, and at 1 o'clock in the afternoon reached De Soto, having traveled fifty nine miles in thirty-one hours, through a drenching rain and over very rough roads. On this march Gen. Ewing's small force was unmolested, except occasionally during a halt, when small bands of rebels would appear in the rear and on the flank, but seldom ventured near. Big River Bridge, which was reported destroyed, was found to be untouched. Gen. Ewing and staff left De Soto at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and arrived in this city at 7 o'clock last night.

During the ride over to the hills to De Soto, Gen. Ewing's horse fell, injuring the General's foot. Major Williams, his chief of staff, was hurt in the shoulder and hip by his horse falling, and Lieut. Murphy had his knee bruised by his horse jamming him against a tree. With these exceptions the party came through sound.

Gen. Ewing speaks in the highest terms of the energy, coolness and bravery of Col. Fletcher, Col. Maupin, Lieut. Murphy, Major Williams, Capt. Montgomery, and the officers and men generally.

The following are the officers who arrived last night:

Gen. Thomas Ewing, Jr.
Lieut. David Murphy, 47th Missouri.
Major H. W. Williams, 26th Kansas.
Capt. F. F. Lonergan, 1st M. S. M.
Capt. Milks, 3d Cavalry, M. S. M.
Lieut. Hoffmeier, 14th Iowa.

THE GEORGIA PEACE RUMOR.

Gen. Sherman and the Rebel Governor Brown.

NEW YORK, Friday, Oct. 7.—The *Post's* Atlanta correspondent gives the following as the true version of the Georgia peace proposals: The armed force has pressed heavily upon the people, and they feel the unrelenting iron hand of Sherman grasping and holding their very life, and I am sure, with vivid consciousness of the terrors of the past, and dread foreboding of the coming future, that they are ready for peace on almost any terms.

Neither the newspapers nor the leaders say this, but there are strong indications in that direction. One of these papers proceeds deliberately to discuss the propriety of Gov. Brown's acceptance of Sherman's invitation to come to Atlanta. You have no doubt seen the report of such an invitation having been extended, which has this much of truth, that while a prominent citizen was dining with Sherman one day, he remarked, "I wish, General, that Gov. Brown could see and talk with you." "Let him come," replied the General; "I have no objections to his coming within my lines. He shall pass safely in and out. There are valuable records here which he would no doubt like to get and preserve. Let him come; I would like to see him."

I presume the invitation was duly delivered to the Governor. I question, however, if he was prepared to accept it at that moment. Perhaps we shall have the pleasure of seeing him when we arrive at Macon or Augusta.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

Yesterday's Auction Sales.

NEW YORK, Friday, Oct. 7.—After a week of unusual activity a lull ensued in the auction business this morning. Only one or two of the leading houses had any sales. There was one held by Haggerty & Co., which brought together a large number of buyers and speculators, which passed off spiritedly and with considerable success. The catalogue included fine cloths and cassimeres. The great feature of the sale was a splendid lot Aix la Chappelle cloth ... [illegible]

The feeling among the buyers was extremely buoyant, and the shade of prices as compared with similar sales of the week was slightly better.

In fact the spirits of importers, buyers and auctioneers were apparently in sympathy with the day—they were unusually light and cheerful.

From New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Friday, Oct. 7.—The steamer Evening Star from New Orleans 15th inst., has arrived.

The *Era's* Baton Rouge correspondent details the operations of expeditions on the Atchafalaya, already, refrained to confirm the reported success of the Union forces.

Our Relations with Mexico.

NEW YORK, Friday, Oct. 7.—The Government continues its official relations with the Liberal, or Constitutional, Government of Mexico, and the President has recently recognized Jose Saturo Prieto as Consul of that Republic at the port of San Francisco.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 7.—Positive information has been received by the Alexandria (Va.) *Journal*, that Mosby has so far recovered from his recent wound as to be able to again take the saddle, ... and it may not be many days before there ...

The Movement of Troops.

NEW YORK, Friday, Oct. 7.—The steamer America took about 800 men from Hart's Island yesterday. The Northern Light went to Boston to take between 800 or 1,000 men to the army of the Potomac. 900 men from Concord, N. H., went to Washington by railroad.

Only a Paper Blockade.

NEW YORK, Friday, Oct. 7.—It appears from an official statement received at the Navy Department to-day, that the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, from Aug. 1st, 1863, to Oct. 1st of the present year, captured or destroyed 6? vessels. Most of them were first class blockade runners.

A Full Blown Rumor.

NEW YORK, Friday, Oct. 7.—The Brooklyn *Union* of to-day says an occasional correspondent from Washington writes, under date of yesterday: "I have it from good authority that at the time of writing—1 p. m.—Gen. Sherman and a delegation from Georgia are in consultation with the President."

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 6.—Orders have been issued to-day prohibiting civilians from passing up the James river from this point.

It will be a renewal of guerilla depredations, in adjacent counties.

The *Herald's* Washington dispatches of the 8th says Deserters from Forrest and Wheeler are reporting into guerilla bands.

The portion of Hood's army which crossed the Chattahoochie attacked our forces at Big Shanty, on the 5th, and were routed after tearing up a good portion of the track.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers 44 & 46 Dearborn st.

LARGE SALE OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
STOVES, CARPETS, &c., ELEGANT CHAMBER SUITS, &c.,
AT AUCTION.

We will sell at our salesrooms, without reserve, a large and superior assortment of new and second hand goods, consisting in part of Parlor Suits in Green Reps and Hair Cloth, sofas, Marble Top Tables, Hat Trees, with Marble top and drawer Ladies Work Tables, Book Cases and Secretaries, Parlor Chairs, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Cane Seat Chairs and Rockers, Oak Dining Chairs, rich Oak Sideboard with marble top, Extension Tables. Also splendid assortment of Chamber Suits, with and without marble tops, in Rosewood, Walnut and Chestnut, to which the attention of those wishing ... Also very fine Silver Plated Tea Set, worth $75.00, Brussels Carpets, Office and Parlor Stoves, Crockery, &c., &c. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers, 44 & 46 Dearborn st.
Large Trade Sale of CROCKERY.
AT AUCTION.

On WEDNESDAY, October 12th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our salesrooms, a splendid line of best White Granite Ware, in open lots, in quantities to suit DEALERS, consisting of a complete assortment of Toilet, Dinner, Breakfast and Tea Ware, all of the best shapes and quality. Every lot will be sold without reserve. Country dealers will do well to attend this sale. Goods carefully packed and shipped. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, General Auctioneers, 44, 46 & 48 Dearborn st.
100 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES
AT AUCTION.

We will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 13th, at 9½ o'clock, at our Salesrooms, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, 100 cases of Boots and Shoes, consisting of Men's and Boys' Kip and Calf double and half double sided Boots, Youth's boots and Shoes, Men's and Boys' Boots, Women's and Misses' Lace Boots, Congress Gaiters, &c.

The above goods are just received from the East, are all fresh and seasonable goods and are well worthy the attention of city and country dealers. GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auct'rs.

General Notices.

THE LAST CHANCE.

Best of the Season.

OVERCOATS! OVERCOATS!

Prices Clear Down!

WE ARE BOUND TO SELL.

REMEMBER:

A Little Money Will Buy a Large Amount of **CLOTHING!**

At WM. BARTLETT'S, 131 & 133 Randolph-st (Sherman House.)

BRANT.

The above is the Trade-Mark adopted by

BRANT'S
GREAT INDIAN
MEDICINES,

Which, for more than twenty five years have possessed the most extensive and wonderful popularity, and have permanently cured many thousands of people in all parts of the United States. The recipes for which were obtained from CAPTAIN BRANT, THE LEARNED AND TALENTED INDIAN CHIEF, and used for many years with great success among the Indian tribes previous to their introduction to the American public. They are purely vegetable—never injure, and always cure.

FOR CERTIFICATES

Of the efficiency of these remedies, and the wonderful cures performed by them, see

BRANT'S MAGAZINE,

Which may be procured GRATIS from wholesale and retail Druggists.

BRANT'S INDIAN PULMONARY BALSAM CURES

Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Hooping Cough, Pains in the Back, Breast, Side and Chest, Hectic Fever and Night Sweats, Neuralgia and Nervousness, Palpitation of the Heart, Female Weakness, Chronic Dysentery and Bloody Flux, Diarrhea, Cholera Infantum and Teething.

BRANT'S INDIAN PURIFYING EXTRACT

Is the most certain PURIFIER of the BLOOD ever prepared and used for that purpose. It is a surely veritable alterative, and permanently cures the following diseases: Scrofula, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Fever Sores, Erysipelas, Secondary Syphilis, Eruptions and Chronic Ulcers, Pimples and Blotches on the Face, Liver Complaints, Chronic Fever and Ague, Debility, Bleeding and Itching Piles, Lumbago, Cancer and Cancerous Ulcers, Costiveness, Sore Eyes, Dyspepsia, And all other diseases arising from IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

BRANT'S INDIAN MAGIC GARGLE

The only sure and infallible remedy in existence for the cure of SORE THROAT, and a certain preventive of that terrible disease, DIPTHERIA.

BRANT'S BRAZONIA

By which the most obstinate cases of Fever and Ague are cured by external application, and without the use of Quinine, or any other medicine. This favorite Indian Remedy for

FEVER AND AGUE

Has only recently been introduced to the public, and has given immediate and permanent relief when all other remedies have failed.

SEE CERTIFICATES

IN BRANT'S MAGAZINES, Which can be obtained of Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

The above invaluable medicines are for sale in Chicago by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, LORD & SMITH, and all Druggists.

DIXON, CLARKE & HALLETT, Sole Proprietors, 105 Chambers st., New York City.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A furnished room, suitable for two gentlemen, with board, may be had by applying immediately at 333 Indiana street.

BOARDING.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with day board at 173 South Clark street, up-stairs.

BOARDING.—A gentleman wishes to obtain a pleasant furnished front room, with board, on or near Michigan or Wabash avenues. Address "H," Tribune office.

BOARDING.—With pleasant rooms may be obtained at 146 Monroe street, one block west of the Post Office. Location central and pleasant. A few day boarders can also be accommodated.

BOARDING.—Thirty or forty boarders can be comfortably accommodated with furnished rooms and board at the Hyde Park House on reasonable terms.

BOARDING.—Rooms furnished or unfurnished, can be had, with board, at 9?? State street.

BOARDING.—Wanted. A gentleman who can give unexceptionable references, and who is willing to pay liberally, would like to secure a suit of unfurnished rooms, with board, for himself and wife, in the South Division, north of Congress street, east of State street. Address P. O. Box 3??8.

FOUND.—A week ago last Monday, corner of Peoria and Hubbard streets, a small Pony Horse, which the owner can have by proving property, paying charges, and applying to L. P. HAWLEY, 149 North Peoria street. If not called for within a week from this date will be sold.

FOR SALE.—Cheap, a steam flouring and grist mill, located in the city of ... [illegible]

Amusements.

SPALDING & ROGERS

GREAT OCEAN CIRCUS,

Comprising the ELITE of the artists and choice of the Horses of their

FLOATING PALACE CIRCUS,
NEW ORLEANS CIRCUS,
NORTH AMERICAN CIRCUS,
AND RAILROAD CIRCUS.

Before the war, returned this spring from a two years' brilliant aquatic visit to the Capitals of South America and the West Indies bringing with them an addition of distinguished artists and elegant horses from the other side of the Equator, will be exhibited in CHICAGO,

Cor. State and Twelfth Sts.,

FOR THREE DAYS ONLY.

THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

October 6th, 7th and 8th,

At 2½ and 7½, afternoon and evening each day.

ADMISSION—Adults, 50 cents; Juveniles, 25 cents.

Amongst the artists are the following NEW FIRST APPEARANCES IN CHICAGO!

SENOR CARLOS DO CASSMO, DON ALFONSO MARQUES, LA BELLE ANNIS, LOS HERMANOS ROLLANDE, SENOR GUILLERMO ROLLANDE, SENOR HENRIQUE ROLLANDE, CARLOS W. FISH.

And the following always recognized American Stars:

MRS. J. WORLAND, MISS T. STEWART, MR. DE BERNA, MR. BILLY PASTOR, MR. THEODORE TOURNIAIRE, MR. TOM STEWART, MR. H. ... HUGGLES, MR. CHARLES J. ROGERS.

In the Stud will be found the following Horses from the PAMPAS OF SOUTH AMERICA: GAUCHO, LA PLATA, ARGENTINA, PAMPERO AND SELGRANO,

And the following celebrated

WELL-TRAINED NORTH AMERICANS:

HIRAM, the learned, WILDFIRE, the untameable, ZEPHYR, the comic, BALAAM, the stupid, And others of ... note.

The arrival of the ... will be heralded on Thursday by PROF. AUSTIN'S newly invented

Family Steam Carriage.

FOR COMMON ROADS.

Starting at 9½ A. M. from the corner of State and Twelfth streets, self-propelled down Twelfth to Michigan, up Michigan avenue to Lake, up Lake to Market, up Market to Randolph, up Randolph to Clark, up Clark to Polk, up Polk to State, and up State to the place of exhibition. It will also be displayed gratuitously in full operation in the ring at every performance. It promises to supersede the use of horses in the Public Highways, travels noiselessly and unwaveringly thirty miles an hour on good thoroughfares, and is more safe and manageable than the gentlest carriage horse.

For further particulars see posters and handbills.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Farewell of the eminent Anglo German Tragedian, MR. D. BANDMANN. Will appear in his great play of ...

SATURDAY NIGHT—two great Dramas. Benefit of Mr. and Mrs. Biddles. The startling drama of DICK TURPIN AND TOM KING.

Dick Turpin ... Mr. J. E. Nagle
Tom King ... Mr. J. A. Lord
Squire Shimmer ... Mr. F. F. Mackay
Jockey Gooseggreen ... Mr. J. B. Ayles
Mary Ann ... Miss ...
Betty Simkins ... Mrs. J. Biddles

Previous to which the ... drama of THE CARPENTER OF ROUEN; ...

MONDAY, the distinguished young actor, Mr. L. P. BARRETT, will appear in the celebrated drama of "Rosedale," which will be presented to the public in magnificent style.

VARIETY THEATRE. Nos. 115 and 117 Dearborn street.
C. M. CHADWICK ... Proprietor and Manager.
T. L. FITCH ... Acting and Stage Manager.

NEW STARS! NEW ATTRACTIONS!! Engagement of MISS MAUDE STANLEY, The beautiful Operatic Vocalist.

Immense success of Mr. C. E. COLLINS, the original cure, JOHNNY ALLEN, general Ethiopian Delineator, and JOHNNY BOYD, Jig Dancer and Ethiopian Comedian.

Doors open at 7 ... Curtain rises at 8.

SCALE OF PRICES:
Parquette ... 25 cents
Dress and Family Circle ... 25 cents
Private Boxes ... $4 and $5 00
Single Seats in boxes ... 75 cents

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
COL. J. H. WOOD AND B. F. WHITMAN, Proprietors and Managers.
Mr. A. D. BRADLEY ... Director of Amusements.

SATURDAY, Oct. 8th—GRAND MATINEE at 2½ o'clock. Admission to all parts of the house 25 cents, when will be presented Shakespeare's beautiful Tragedy of ROMEO AND JULIET. ... To conclude with the Farce of I COULDN'T HELP IT. Kitty, with banjo Solo, Miss Lotta.

In the evening at 8 o'clock, the beautiful play in three acts, entitled MIRIAM'S CRIME. ... To conclude with the Comic Drama, ANDY BLAKE; Gen. Daly, Mr. Bradley; Andy Blake, Miss Lotta.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
To Museum and Gallery of Lecture Room ... 25 cts.
To Dress Circle or Parquette ... 35 cts.
Reserved Seats in Dress Circle or Parquette ... 50 cts.
Orchestra Chairs (50 in number) ... 75 cts.
Private Boxes ... $5.00 and $4.00
Children under 12 years of age to Museum ... 15 cts.
Children accompanying parents to Dress Circle or Parquette will be charged Full Price.
Children in Arms, not admitted.

Doors open at 7½, Curtain rises at 7¾ o'clock.

Real Estate—Country.

FOR SALE.—A farm of 160 acres, near Aurora, Illinois, with fine house and barn, well fenced, &c. ... of improvements. ... SCOVILLE & HARVEY, Chicago.

FOR SALE.—The farm on which I reside, lying in the town of Dunmore, LaSalle County, Ill., containing 167 acres—all under improvement, large orchard of 1,200 apple trees, 100 pears, plums and cherries, grapes in abundance, two acres of strawberries, fruit of all kinds, ... within 1½ miles of the Illinois Central railroad. ... Well watered, fine small tenant houses on the premises, ... This is one of the very best sections of land in the county. Apply on the premises or address JOHN F. FISHER, Peru, LaSalle County, Illinois, or to H. A. Edwards, 80 South Water street, Chicago.

FOR SALE.—Or exchange for farming land, nearly a quarter of a block in the central part of the City of Galesburg; one boarding house worth $7,000, and one business house worth $2,500 on it that will rent for $900; four lots are vacant; the only vacant lots in the block fronting this street. The First National Bank and Post Office are in this block and from the same street. Inquire of S. LYON, Galesburg, Illinois.

FOR SALE.—A good Farm of 180 Acres—10 acres Timber. Good House and Barn, both new; good water, not over 20 miles from the City, located in Itasca, Dupage Co., Ill. Terms half Cash, and the balance payable in one year. Apply on the premises above described. MADAS KRIEG.

FOR SALE, AT BRYAN HALL REAL ESTATE OFFICE. The Jefferson Hotel in the Village of Jefferson, eight miles from Chicago. ... This is a good stand for business, well patronized by excursionists from the city, and altogether a good chance for a man of moderate means. Price, $4,000.

FOR SALE.—A valuable Hotel Property. The Hardy House, situated between the Illinois Central and Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landing in the City of LaSalle. The house is three stories, with a good Basement, suitable for Saloon or Billiard Rooms, thirty-nine Lodging Rooms, with Sitting Rooms, Dining room, office and reading room, parlors ... The house is supplied with good pure water from an unfailing spring, ... In short, the house is supplied with most of the modern conveniences necessary for a first class Hotel. Will be sold with or without the furniture. ... For further particulars, inquire of Mrs. Hardy, on the premises, ... JNO. BAYPRESTON, Trustee. LaSalle, 26th Sept., 1864.

Real Estate—City.

FOR SALE.—A desirable residence House and Lot on Wabash avenue—two story frame, eight rooms, besides bath room; lot 25 by 175 feet. Price $5,500. Possession given if required. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE.—Cottage Houses. Several cottage houses from $1,500 to $4,000. Town lands for cash or trade. City and suburban property for sale or exchange. ... Commercial Brokers, 88 Washington street, Room 4.

FOR SALE.—Michigan avenue lot 25 feet front, near Twelfth street, $150 per foot. Indiana avenue, near Twenty-sixth street, 50 feet front, at $40 per foot. North LaSalle, near Oak, at $90 per foot. All first class residence property, and fine locations. SCOVILLE & HARVEY, No. 5 ... Building.

FOR SALE.—House and Lot on Carroll street, between Reuben and Paulina sts. Price $1,800. Rents for $15.00 per year. Also houses, lots and offices rented. Rents collected, taxes paid, &c. Lots for rent on long leases. Apply to or address W. B. TAYLOR, Real Estate Agent, 231 West Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.—A two story brick house of ten rooms and lot on Willard Place, between Wabash and Randolph. Two frame houses and lots on Park avenue, near Union Park. Two frame houses and lots on North LaSalle street, near Ohio. Three brick houses and lots on Adams street. Two frame houses and lots on Taylor street, near ... Ashland avenue ... and lots on Wabash and Michigan avenues. A number of building lots in different parts of the city. SAMUEL A. SARGENT, Real Estate Agent, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE.—Residence Lots on corner of Michigan avenue and 14th street. Four Lots on Indiana avenue 25 by 180 feet, ... at a bargain in market price ... JAMES SNOBRO, ... street.

FOR SALE.—A Lot on Michigan avenue, near Sixteenth street, 25x150 feet. Apply to E. H. KERFOOT & CO., 71 Dearborn street.

Wanted—Substitutes.

WANTED.—Recruits and Volunteers for one year to fill the quota of this city and county. The highest cash bounty paid. A few good men can have non-commissioned offices. ... LEWIS & CO.

WANTED.—Young Men for the army and Navy, to serve either as substitutes or volunteers for one year. You will always receive the highest money that is going, and will be sure of recruiting. 84 Dearborn street. LEWIS & CO.

WANTED.—Men who are drafted and who wish to procure substitutes to apply at 84 Dearborn street Room 5. You will be promptly supplied at the lowest rates. If you wish to save money, apply immediately. LEWIS & CO.

WANTED.—Men who are drafted and who wish to procure substitutes should apply at the Ward Recruiting office, 84 Dearborn st. You will be honorably dealt with. Reference to the leading bankers and merchants. LEWIS & CO.

WANTED.—Substitutes or Representative Recruits furnished at the lowest rates by application to JAMES S. HUGUNIN, office in Grain Exchange Square.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED.—Agents, traveling and local, to sell our fast selling articles of real merit, needed by every soldier, by every citizen, &c., and in every walk of life; can be made from $100 to $150 per month, with little capital. Address with stamp for circular, J. M. TEARNEGAN, 137 Dearborn street, Chicago.

WANTED.—A man of experience and means, as general agent for an established Sewing Machine. Apply at N. GOOLD'S Piano Warerooms, 112 Lake street, between 10 and 12 a. m. and 5 and 6 p. m.

WANTED.—Agents Wanted. Good reliable men wanted in every county in the West, to sell the best books for agents published. We want none but the best of men. Liberal commissions given. Address CLARKE & CO., 86 Washington street, Chicago.

WANTED.—Agents. Something entirely new. Presidential Portrait Cards. On Card No. 1 is a portrait of Lincoln and Johnson; No. 2 is McClellan and Pendleton. These Cards are the most tasteful and lasting things yet gotten up, and are having an immense sale. ... Agents are making from $10 to $20 per week clear, selling our Publications. GOLDEN & SAMMONS, No. 1 South Clark street, Chicago, over Preston, Willard & Kean's Bank.

WANTED.—Good Agents to sell an Illustrated Historical Map of the Rebellion, neatly engraved, colored and mounted. Good inducements offered. Apply to CHAS SHOBER, Telegraph Building, corner of Lake and Clark streets, Room 23, up-stairs. P. O. Box 4088.

WANTED.—Agents everywhere, for Northern and Southern Histories of the War, with a variety of popular Engravings, Charts and Portraits of Generals, North and South. Profitable employment for all. The wounded soldier will find it most suited to his condition. Liberal terms to the trade. Address with stamp, E. B. KENNEDY, Publisher, 104 Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED.—Agents to sell the STANDARD HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, by HON. J. T. HEADLEY. Over 60,000 volumes already sold. History of the INDIAN RACES OF AMERICA, including a thrilling account of the Sioux massacre in Minnesota, and the Indian wars of the Western Territories—complete in one vol. Also the best steel engravings yet published of LINCOLN, McCLELLAN and GRANT, with appropriate designs for the border—Engravings of Sherman, Hancock, Douglas and Webster, 25 cents each. Send for circulars, with the gift of terms and the power of locomotion, you can do well with our publications. Address A. B. TREAT, 117 South Clark street, Chicago.

WANTED.—Agents to sell Campaign Medals, Lloyd's Charts and Maps, Clark's Indelible Pencils and 50 things by which $100 a month can be made. I always keep the best selling goods for Agents in the West. Send stamp and get our NEW CIRCULAR. R. R. LANDON, Agent, 88 Lake-st, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—Agents to sell Presidential Campaign Medals and Badge Pins. I am manufacturing, and prepared to furnish them to the trade at the following rates:

Star Badge Pins	$10.00 per 100
Shield Badge Pins	10.00
Rosette Badge Pins	10.00
Photograph Badge Pins	12.00
Large Solid Metal Medals	12.00
Small Watch Charm Medals	10.00
Photograph Ribbon Medals	17.50

Also Medals of GRANT and SHERMAN, at $10 per 100. A complete set of ten different samples sent by mail for $1. A single Medal or Pin, 25 cents. JOHN STANTON, Stamp and Brand Cutter, 139 Fifth street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED.—Agents for several highly popular and rapidly-selling works, including SCHMUCKER'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION, now ready; SCOTT'S CHRONICLES OF THE REBELLION; ... GENERALS AND THEIR CAPTAINS, a work of thrilling interest; and Rev. Dr. Boynton's great work, "ENGLISH AND FRENCH NEUTRALITY, AND THE ANGLO FRENCH ALLIANCE, in their relation to the UNITED STATES AND RUSSIA." C. F. VENT & CO., Publishers, 112 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—A few more agents can find steady and profitable employment in selling BRADLEY'S ANIMATED ATLAS—a book of 1700 royal octavo pages, illustrated with 1400 beautiful engravings, and containing a clear and full account of every known species of living creature. ... Sold by subscription. Exclusive territory given. Address HENRY M. SHERWOOD, 112 Dearborn st., Chicago.

WANTED.—300 Ladies and Gentlemen from all parts of the West, to act as agents for the sale of Butterick's Patterns for cutting Ladies' Dresses, and all kinds of clothing. Sure to sell in every family. No capital required. STACY & WILDER, Room 15, ... corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, Chicago. P. O. Box 5598.

WANTED.—1,000 Agents in every part of the United States. The Auburn Publishing Co. offer great inducements to agents, male and female, to sell their popular subscription books. Good agents are making clear of expenses from $50 to $200 per month. Send for circulars. Address E. G. STORKE, Auburn, N. Y. ... Dearborn street, room No. 3. P. O. Drawer 6376, Chicago.

WANTED.—Agents, $50 to $150 per month. Agents wanted, male and female, to sell the celebrated IMPROVED NEW ENGLAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. Price only $20. It will stitch hem, fell, tuck, bind, cord, quilt, and embroider beautifully. We will pay from $50 to $150 per month, or give a liberal commission. Call on or address with stamp E. T. BUSH & CO., 81 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—Agents to sell my fifty most valuable new receipts and methods of employment. Agents are making from $5 to $15 per day, according to their ability. The receipts and directions for using them will be sent free on receipt of $1.00 and red stamp. (They are worth $100 to any person.) Every family should have them. Address S. T. DEROSS, 85 ... N. Y. Room 4.

WANTED.—$100 per Month. Active and Reliable Agents in the Army and everywhere else, to sell our splendid new Engravings and Charts. ... Address or apply to ... GAUGHAN, 116 Broadway, N. Y.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.—One of Perrigoe's 10 Horse Powers. Also, one lathe and one upright drill, cheap for cash. Address Post Office Box 2457, Chicago.

FOR SALE.—Boarding House to rent, and Furniture for sale at 157 South Jefferson street; twenty boarders at present that will stay at the house. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE.—A No. 12 Littlefield Coal Burner (Morning Glory) but little used and in perfect order. Also, one ... Apply at 33 Washington street, room No. 9, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE.—A second hand single open Buggy, with new springs and axles and nicely painted. We offer the same for sale cheap. Address "G. A. B.," P. O. Box 3???.

FOR SALE.—One of the handsomest horses in the city, perfectly sound, can trot inside of three minutes, both single and double ... Can be seen at MIKE PILKINGTON'S stable, on Wabash avenue, for two days.

FOR SALE.—Portable Engine, 8 to 10 horse power. Also one 20 horse engine and boiler complete. J. C. RICHARDS, 89 Washington street.

FOR SALE.—200 Canal Barrows, of the best quality, at the lowest wholesale prices. Apply to the manufacturers, L. D. OWENS & CO., 41 Canal street, Chicago.

FOR SALE.—A complete Hotel and Boarding House, with 12 furnished rooms and 25 bedsteads, and about fifty regular boarders. Rent $20 a month. Inquire at 47 Franklin street, Room 11 between 10 and 12 a. m. and 2 and 4 p. m.

FOR SALE.—One pair of Matched Horses, five and six years old—can trot in 3¼ minutes. Must be sold as the owner is drafted and must raise funds to get a sub. Can be seen at D. J. WREN'S Stable, 149 ... street.

FOR SALE.—A Sale and Boarding Stable. A good barn and lease. Doing a good business in this city. Inquire of R. T. LEE, No. 123 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.—A Sash and Door Factory. Address "Good Chance," this office.

FOR SALE.—Cheap—A Mill House and machinery in Blue Island. Inquire of E. DEVOE, 206 West Lake st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE.—2,000 Overcoats. Dark blue, black and grey cloth Overcoats, with capes. An excellent article, for sale cheap for cash, or part cash and balance in other property. Samples can be seen at my office, No. 161 South Water st., Chicago, Ill. ... D. DICKINSON.

FOR SALE.—A Drug Store doing a good business, in a thriving town, with a large country trade around it. Price $2,500. Address P. O. Box 86, Grand Rapids, Mich.

FOR SALE.—Steam Saw Mill or Machinery, at the head of the upper rapids on the Mississippi river. Engine 18 inch cylinder, 5 inch stroke, two boilers, double flue, 36 feet long, 42 inches in diameter, mulay, rotary and lath saws, ... Will take city lots or lumber, or will sell cheap for cash. Will sell boilers and engine separate, or any other part of the machinery if desired. Address SHEPPARD & GATES, Port Byron, Ill.

FOR SALE.—A Grocery doing a first class business. The building and lease of ground will be sold if desired. For particulars inquire on the premises, corner Wood and Lake sts., or to L. H. O'CONNOR at Smith & Frank's, 46 River street.

To Rent.

TO RENT.—Part of a store on Lake street, between Franklin and Market. Also, storage for flour or merchandise. Address Post Office Box 739.

TO RENT.—From the 1st of November, a very desirable house in South Division, in a fine neighborhood, healthful and convenient to horse cars. A small amount of furniture and first class boarders. ... This is a rare opportunity for parties wishing to ... Terms reasonable. Inquire at 80 Randolph st., up stairs, for full particulars, for three days, from 9 to 10 a. m.

TO RENT.—And for sale, the lease and furniture of house 12 Randolph street, within five minutes walk of the Post Office and Court House, will be sold reasonable to any one buying the whole or part of furniture. Inquire on the premises from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m.

TO RENT.—House and large lot, southeast corner VanBuren and Loomis streets. Rent $300. WALKER & KERFOOT, 89 Washington street.

TO RENT.—Furnished lodgings, at the commodious building, 13 South Water street, corner of Michigan avenue has been furnished throughout, all the latest improvements. These rooms are large and airy, and will be completely furnished with every ... complete, gas, and hot water in order.

TO RENT.—A furnished room with clothes press attached, without board, suitable for two gentlemen. ... 250 State street. References given and required.

TO RENT.—The suit of offices, three in number, now occupied by the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, ... Clark street. ... [illegible] G. F. RISSELL, Gen. Agt.

TO RENT.—Or For Sale—Four Story Brick Store, 23 by 100 feet, with Lot, Apply to B. M. ADAMS, in Store No. 163 South Water Street, Chicago.

TO RENT.—50 New Pianos, also a large assortment of Pianos, Melodeons, &c., ... [illegible]

Wanted.

WANTED.—Any one wishing to enter into business will find an opportunity to buy out a fine city grocery business. ... street, the proprietor intending to go East.

WANTED.—By a lady having good situations to vote, and ... would like to get a situation as a Protestant Church Choir. ... Address "ALTO," Tribune office.

WANTED.—A single man wishes a furnished room centrally located, with board. Address "W. W.," Tribune office.

WANTED.—To Druggists or ... North west, an active young man of ... years of age, with a good education, ... desires to ... a situation where ability and energy ... Box 1??, Mound Cannell, Ill.

WANTED.—A situation ... sewing in a tailor shop, by a ... Address "M. S.," Tribune office.

WANTED.—Immediately ... the wet nurse. Apply to Dr. MONROE, ... Ontario street, North Division.

WANTED.—A man with ... $1,000 to $3,000, who wishes to engage as partner in a well established and profitable business ... a practical mechanic, or one acquainted with manufacturing, so that he could take charge of the establishment.

WANTED.—Barbers Wanted. Two good men for the ... House Hair Cutting and Shaving Saloon. ... BONNER.

WANTED.—A situation ... store, chamber girl, or ... Apply at 177 Michigan street, corner of ...

WANTED.—A situation ... wholesale store or commission house ... who can produce good references. ... Address "R. B.," Tribune office.

WANTED.—A situation as ... or chambermaid, in a ... woman who can give good references. ... corner of Cass and Canal streets.

WANTED.—Immediately, ... control the manufacture and sale of the most useful articles that has been invented ... the land will accept it as ... without it. Parties with a capital of from ... Call at 86 Dearborn street, room ... CUMMINGS.

WANTED.—An experienced ... tailor on Singer's machine ... cloak making. Apply at 99 Lake st.

WANTED.—A tidy girl for general work in a small family. Apply corner of Lassalle and Huron street, Saturday and Monday between 9 and 12 a. m.

WANTED.—To rent, in a private family, a large front and back parlor, ... furnished or unfurnished, ... or a block from ... street ... Address ... Box 3??8. ... if required.

WANTED.—Clerks, Bookkeepers, salesmen, porters, bar-keepers, &c., ... situations should apply at the Advertising and Business Agency, 84 Dearborn street, ... situations now open. Reference to ...

WANTED.—A partner with ... capital from $3,000 to $5,000, to ... interest in a store in a flourishing town having ... schools and churches privileges ... fifty miles from Chicago. ... Address "M.," ... Grove, Ill.

WANTED.—I want to hire a ... in a good neighborhood, containing ... rooms ... Address "MEADE," Tribune office.

WANTED.—By a respectable American young man, a situation as salesman or any genteel business where he can make himself useful. Apply at Mrs. D. PRATT'S ..., 150 South Clark street, Chicago, can. Refers to ... Address with stamp Box 1839.

WANTED.—A lot or part of ... on Michigan or Wabash avenue, ... between Sixteenth and Twentieth ... Address Post Office Box 15??.

WANTED.—A partner in a ... established, respectable and ... business, ... capital required. Inquire at ... street.

WANTED.—A situation as ... by a young lady who has ... a private ... 357 Fulton street.

WANTED.—By a lady who is a rapid and legible writer, work as copyist ... or as a situation as a ... references. Address Box ..., Chicago P. O.

WANTED.—A young lady with a room with board in a private family. Address "W. M.," Box 4??7.

WANTED.—To rent the ... floor for wholesale rooms, between Clark and ... on Lake. Address "S. F.," Box ...

WANTED.—By a gentleman, wife, two or three unfurnished rooms, without board, in a private house ... Reference given. Address "J. F.," P. O. Box ...

WANTED.—To rent, a house suitable for a small family, ... say about the price, ... Apply at 24 Market street.

WANTED.—A situation in a wholesale store, by a ... Apply at 84 Dearborn street, ... situation wanted as porter, ... young man. Good reference furnished.

WANTED.—A situation ... or traveling agent, by an experienced ... Also, a situation wanted as barkeeper, ... Apply to ... 84 Dearborn street.

BOARDING.—One pleasant front room, unfurnished, ... with board ... from the Post Office. A few day boarders ... References exchanged.

WANTED.—One thousand ... with money in hand from twenty-five hundred dollars, to commence a business ... from ten to twenty-five dollars per day. Call daily at room 14, No. 147 South Clark street, ... Box 3642 and we will answer.

TO RENT.—A front room with board, to a gentleman and his wife without children. Also, vacancies for single gentlemen ... Apply at ... State street and Wabash avenue.

WANTED.—A man with $5,000 ... in a good paying business, ... Address Box 3645 ...

WANTED.—A situation as ... by an American woman, ... Address ... Post Office.

WANTED.—To help aid ... ... Address ... WHITE, P. O. Box 897, Toledo, Lucas Co., ...

WANTED.—A young man ... writing the English, French, German, Italian and Swedish languages ... posted in accounts ... as clerk, book keeper or traveling ... Address "G. E.," Post Office Box 5121, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED.—By a young man, a situation as ... man and English correspondent. ... situation. Good references given. Address ... Tribune office.

WANTED.—Men who have a ... few hundred dollars, to go to ... towns and do business which is paying ... Call at 147 South Clark street, Room ... Drawer 6337, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED.—By a man and wife, board and a suit of rooms, furnished or unfurnished, or partly furnished, where there are no other boarders, ... Address "A. B.," P. O. Box 16??.

WANTED.—Some one to purchase the stock, fixtures, &c. of a ... good paying business ... at 110 Clark street, ...

WANTED.—Confectioner ... Baker. A person who is first ... various kinds of cakes, ... can obtain a situation ... Address "F.," Box ...

WANTED.—A situation as ... keeper, by a gentleman ... with good experience ...

WANTED.—Employment ... Agents wanted to sell ... Address ... & CO., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED.—A Furnished ... conveniently located, ... Address P. O. Box ...

WANTED.—A suite of rooms ... the winter in a private house ... furnished or unfurnished. Reference ... F. one week P. O. Box 1592.

WANTED.—A good ... a set of tools to go into the ... & CO., 198 Lake street.

WANTED.—A wife, ... [illegible] ... No Copperhead female need apply.

WANTED.—A home ... in a family of position and ... Address P. O. Box 4457, Chicago.

WANTED.—Steam Power ... machinery requiring from three to ... preferred in the neighborhood of the ... Railroad Depot. Address ... 225, P. O. Box 1898.

WANTED.—For the Government, in the Quartermaster's Department at ... [illegible] ... Chicago, Illinois. ... G. M. LEROUCK, Government ...

Lost.

LOST.—$10.00 Reward. ... [illegible] ... 31 Washington street.

LOST.—A large white ... has brown head and tail, ... [illegible]

LOST.—Left or stolen a ... [illegible]

CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

Office, No. 51 Clark Street.

TERMS OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

Daily, delivered in city (per week) ...
Daily, to mail subscribers, (per quarter) ...
Daily, to mail subscribers, per 6 months ...
Tri-Weekly, per year ...
Weekly, single copy one year ...
" " six months ...
Clubs of four copies, one year ...
" " ten " ...
" " twenty " ...

And to the latter club, one copy extra to the person ordering it.

Money in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

The remittance for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, ...

Chicago Tribune.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1864.

THE NEWS.

This morning's advices inform us of the defeat of the fourth of the series of grand assaults by Lee on the vital positions at Chaffin's Bluff and Fort Harrison, to the north of the James river, and commanding the whole of the inner line of intrenchments around Richmond. After driving in our cavalry pickets under Kautz, the rebels for the fifth time since their seige were swept under the remorseless fire of Fort Harrison, and recoiled, leaving in killed and wounded in our hands a loss eight times as great as our own sustained in resisting the assault. The attack immediately previous cost Lee four thousand men to no purpose, and spread gloom throughout Richmond, the spires of which are plainly visible to our advance. The rebel papers have not yet arrived with the entire results of the fifth repulse which seems to have been at least as decisive as that of any of the others. It is evident that Grant has obtained a foothold in the capture of Fort Harrison, Chaffin's Bluff and New Market Heights, which is the key to the Richmond position, or Lee would not thus recklessly waste his men in the attempt to repossess it. It leaves in the rear Fort Darling and the half a dozen fortifications surrounding it, as well as the thirty forts around Petersburg. Of what use are these with Grant's firm grip fixed upon a position from which, with heavy siege guns, his shells would explode over Jeff. Davis' mansion, startle the few remaining guests who can afford to board at eight hundred dollars a week at the Spottswood house, or drop into the United States Custom House as Picayune Butler's contribution to the exhausted Rebel treasury. While Petersburg enables Grant to keep the mass of Lee's army at a distance of thirty-five miles from the rebel capital, the advance of Butler's forces are thundering at the gates of Richmond. Meanwhile Grant's advance to the Poplar Spring Church brings him into dangerous proximity with the south side road connecting Petersburg with Lynchburg, threatening the same grasp on this as he has secured upon the Weldon Road. The Richmond papers are calling for men—men from anywhere—as it is evident that Lee's forces are inadequate to hold his present extended lines." Let them be patient. We are sending the men from all the Northern States. Sheridan is picking up and sending back his prisoners, and closing up the details of his late campaign preparatory to a sweep down on the western approaches of Richmond. The end is drawing near. Let none through want of faith in God and in the Republic so act, or speak, or vote, that when they learn that our flag waves over the rebel capital they shall blush with the consciousness of having believed it, and therefore aided the triumph of treason. "The Union forever. Hurrah, Boys, Hurrah!"

The 600 Union prisoners reported by passengers from Hilton Head to have taken the rebel oath of allegiance at Charleston, are doubtless only employed in the rebel Quartermaster's Department, thus securing better food and less rigorous confinement. Such is the case with some at Richmond, and this, it is hinted, is probably the fact with those at Charleston.

Gen. Wilson, who has just arrived from Sheridan's headquarters at Harrisonburg, represents that the destruction and capture of rebel property by our cavalry, in their late great raid in the vicinity of Staunton, were on a colossal scale and most complete in their execution. More than one hundred mills were destroyed, the Central Railroad was badly cut up, and a herd of 2,400 cattle and sheep was brought back to Harrisonburg. The latter prize compensates for the cattle theft lately made by the rebels on James River.

The New York markets are again depressed and the bears are in clover. Gold opened at 200¼, but as the military news gave it a downward turn and it closed at the evening board at 197½, selling during the day as low as 196.

The victory at Allatoona was very complete, leaving in our hands from four to six hundred wounded rebels and the contents of several rebel hospitals thereabouts, and was followed up by the capture of Forrest's wagon trains, a most cheering piece of intelligence. At last accounts Forrest was making for Florence, Ala., where there is a large Union force, and where a battle may be hourly expected.

Gov. Brown the rebel executive of Georgia at last explains the peace negotiations between himself and Gen. Sherman. He states that he received an invitation from Gen. Sherman to meet him at a conference in Atlanta—an invitation which he peremptorily rejected. It is a direct refutation of the Copperhead "nonsense that the rebels are waiting and praying for peace.

Changes in the rebel army are plenty. Longstreet relieves Early and Beauregard relieves Hood, and thus two used up Generals are laid upon the shelf. Breckinridge goes into South Western Virginia, Hardee is relieved and Imboden is reported dead by the rebel papers.

The news from Missouri is brief but important. The town of Centralia has been laid in ashes, and Magruder who was taking care of Price's rear has been whipped by Steele on the White river.

Our New York special dispatch gives an interesting statement of the panic in that city, and a rumor which is probably premature, that Lynchburg has been occupied by our troops.

According to rebel reports, which are to be received now a-days with many grains of allowance, Gen. Burbridge, who recently moved from Southern Kentucky into West Virginia, capturing the salt works at Abingdon, has been defeated by a rebel force under Echols.

The fine bark Western Metropolis, which was driven ashore at the head of Lake Michigan and got off on Friday night, was driven ashore again, and has gone to pieces. She was the largest sailing vessel on the lake, and must prove a heavy loss.

Mr. Wentworth at Ottawa.

Mr. Wentworth authorizes us to say that he will address the people of Ottawa on Wednesday evening next.

Gov. Yates' Macomb speech, yesterday, has the genuine ring to it, and sets plainly before the people of the Northwest the main question of the coming State election. Is it safe for loyalty and Union to allow a Copperhead Executive to come into power in Illinois or Indiana?

The Chicago platform says "the war is a failure," and thereby offers an insult to every wounded soldier. How many soldiers want to vote disaster upon the country and disgrace upon themselves?

THE REBEL HOPE.—It is well to recall the words lately written by Lieut. Gen. Grant. After setting forth the military prospect, he said: "I have no doubt but the enemy are exceedingly anxious to hold out until after the Presidential election. They have many hopes from its results. They hope a counter-revolution. They hope the election of the Peace candidate. In fact, like Micawber, they hope for something to 'turn up.' Our Peace friends, if they expect peace from separation, are much mistaken. It would be but the beginning of war, with thousands of Northern men joining the South because of our disgrace in allowing separation."

A NEW CARICATURE.—A spirited wood-cut representation of Little Mac, as he appears in the act of performing his "grand double feat of equitation." Two sorry steeds, "Letter of Acceptance," and "Chicago Platform," are frantically plunging toward opposite corners of a circus arena, while the daring rider finds himself with a foot on each, in an attitude which, if he be not as brazen as the Colossus of Rhodes—must inevitably result in a terrible parting of his personal supporters. The clown, appropriately labeled "Peace" with his fool's cap, is tendering the agonizing question: "I say, Mac, can't you hold on to 'em till the 8th of November"—which it is plain he can't. The *World* in the distance represents the big drum—typical, it is supposed, of the tremendous beating of the Democratic party next month.